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## BRIGHT EYES

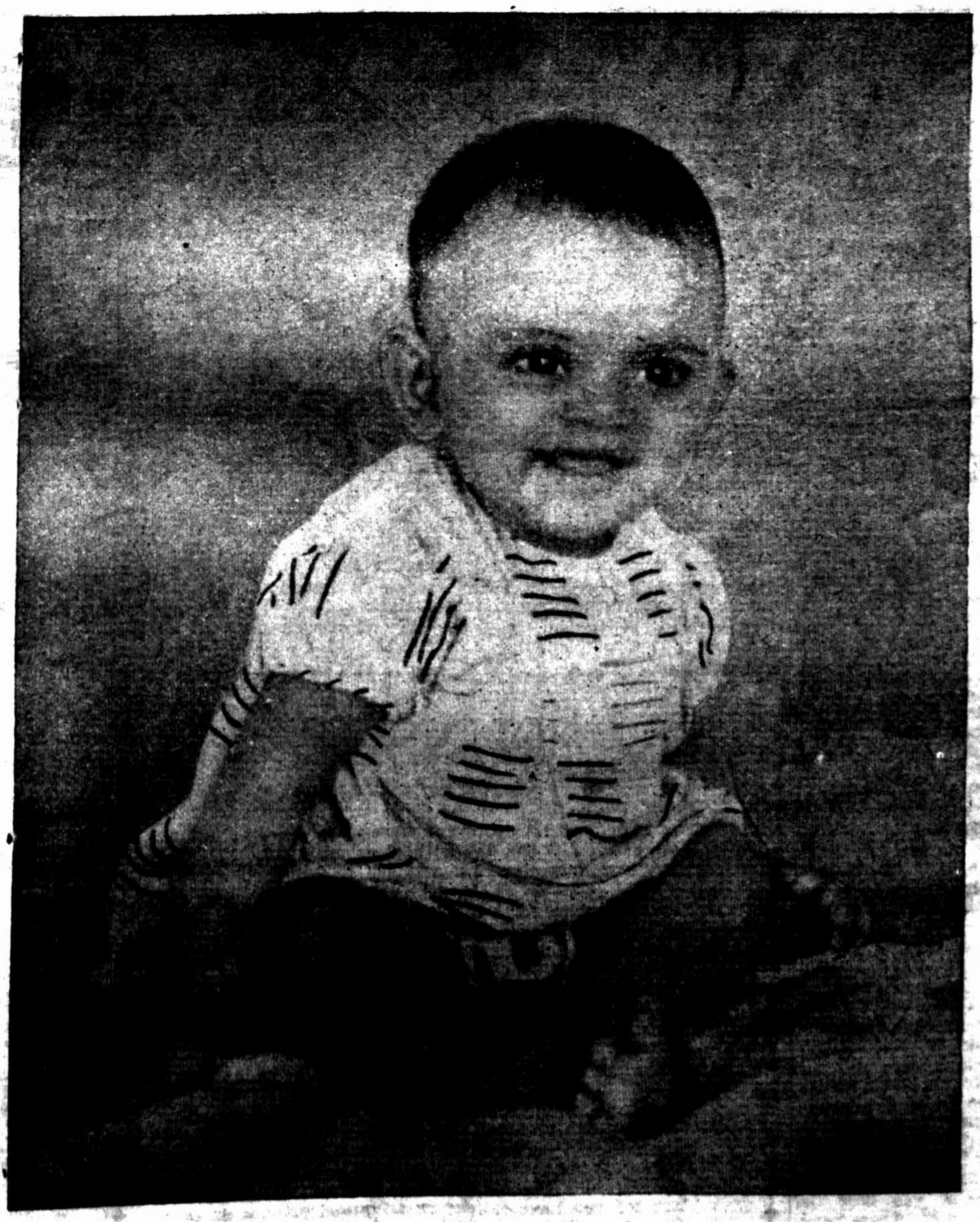

*Photo: Mahendra C. Patel, A. R. P. S.*

# SUBBALAKSHMI OF THE GOLDEN VOICE

(See Page 3)

Short Story

# HE HAD HIS REVENGE

By

SINDHU GADGIL

The shrill sound of the whistle went resounding all over the Training Camp at Ambala, summoning the drowsy recruits for their morning parade. At this stern call to duty Shankar picked up his rifle neatly polished the night before, and slinging it over his shoulders he ran out of the barracks, to join the rest on the parade ground. When-when-again the whistle blew ordering the company to fall-in. Looking spick and span in their khaki uniforms and shining buttons the recruits lined up before the company Sergeant for their daily roll call and inspection. Smartly Shankar took his place amongst the others. As his eyes fell on the figures of the three Officers approaching towards them in the distance,, he glanced nervously at his shoes. "Oh yes they are shinning well enough, nothing to worry about" he thought to himself. Feeling relieved he looked up again towards the Commanding Officer and his two Lieutenants who had now come near enough. Oh, the old familiar face of Lt. Mukerjee was nowhere to be seen and its place was taken up by another obscure face, the contours and lines of which were not yet quite clear to him at that distance. But the figure! the bearing and carriage of that figure had something unmistakable about. As he watched the Officer more Shanker began to feel uneasy, restless. What was there in that unknown figure that made him get that sickening sensation he wondered. Can it be—"No. 25, what is that blighter doing over there? Did'nt you hear the order recently given?" Instantly Shankar got on the alert as he heard his number being shouted out by the company Sergeant; and immediately he stood to attention with an aplogetic expression on his face.

Slowly the three Officers approached nearer and nearer scrutinously inspecting each one in his turn. And now it was Shankar's turn next. What could be wrong with him that would annoy the C.O., he wondered. Without a word of reproach the C.O. passed him by. Feeling relieved his eyes turned from the back of the C.O. towards the other man that followed him. Good heavens! with a startled expression he stood aghast. For a moment he even forgot to breathe. Were his eyes deceiving him after all? He started hard. No! he was not day-dreaming. It was the same man the same person who gave him some of the bitterest moments of his life–Hiralal–his deadliest of enemies, standing face to face with him. When Lt. Hitalal's eyes met Shankar's for a moment he stood transfixed. It was impossible to know with what feelings he viewed the man in front of him but the next moment pulling himself together with a great effort Hiralal went further. But Shankar's blood boiled, his head reeled. He felt he would swoon unless he did something to stop his fast-throbbing heart. From now on he knew he had lost all the peace of his mind. The very sight of that face and the cat-like green eyes, fathomed the depth of his mind and unburied the whole past in all its ghastly freshness. All the old wounds which once caused his heart to bleed started bleeding all over again. How can he—how could he stay so near this man-the indirect cause of his dear Anuradha's death–the murderer–stay in his vicinity without raising a finger against him? How on earth could he humiliate himself and raise his hand, to salute this wickedest of all living creatures, this paste who had poisoned his very existance? How! Oh how–"Whatever is wrong with you Shankar? Are you drunk? Did'nt you hear the dispersal order given?" These harsh words and a hard knock on his shoulder from his neighbour aroused him from his reverie–to reality. Thanking his comrade for this most needed reminder he walked away with the others.

The days that followed were a nightmare for Shankar. The very sights and scenes from which he wanted to run away–his dear wife Anuradha to forget whom he resorted to this Military life–were all before him in the shape of that hateful man, haunting him like a ghost. Anuradha–Anuradha! the very memory of that sweet name brought tears to his eyes. The angelic face in all its unearthly beauty–the heavenly grace of that maidenly figure! The very sound of that name brought with a flash the whole scene which he witnessed some two years ago, vividly before his eyes. Vividly he remembered every little detail of that awful day. He saw before his eyes the corpse–the dead body of his wife–his dear Anuradha–outrageously raped by this villain–reclaimed from the holy waters of the river Narbuda. It was to this river that she surrendered her polluted body–profaned by this man Hiralal–the dandy of a son of the village money-lender Kantilal. It was for the ebolution of her sin that she rested eternally on the lap of the river Narbuda. Even now he could clearly see the tear-stained face, appealing in death for justice against this outrage commited by this fop who was protected against all laws of the State by his father's immense wealth and position. Even now he could hear the Village Panchayat holding a mock Panchanama on the body of this most innocent creature, and proclaiming a verdict of suicide in a farcial way–without bothering about the facts that drove her to this mad act. "The slut. She was bound to be found out some day", the Village Patil with his pocket bulging with Kantilal's bribe, had remarked with a wink. As these words re-echoed in his ears today his blood boiled. Slut!–the purest of all earthly creatures–his Anuradha who chose death as a penalty for the violation of her bodily sanctity–a victim of this man's passions was pronounced an immoral woman–by the man who was supposed to be the guardian angel of the poor innocent villagers!

He remembered the day when Anuradha came running to him like a frightened dove a fortnight before her suicide–and complained to him about the dishonourable proposals which the money-lender's son-the dandy who had come home from college for his vacation—had made to her. She complained how he followed her about the house where she was employed, like a cat after the mouse. How accosting her in the evening in a dark room he had attempted to hold her in his arms. Oh! how she entreated him that day not to send her back again for work in the most dangerous of all places. "Kill me with your hands, smother me to death rather than send me in the clutches of that amorous man" she appealed to him. Oh! how Shankar wished he could stop her from going there. But the heavy debt which he owed Kantilal! If Anuradha's and his own services which were in repayment of the interest were stopped, the gates of jail would open up to him the next day. His fields, his healthy pair of bullocks–everything that was his, with whom he would part only in death–would find their way to the money-lender's all-devouring greedy–he shuddered at the thought. Oh! he was utterly helpless against odds. "I am a Hindu Woman who prizes her bodily sanctity above everything. I would rather die than remain alive if any such thing ever happens to me" Anuradha's grim words had aroused him. "No, Anuradha, you are not going to set your foot in that place again. Let whatever happens I will work like a norse harder than him and pay Kantilal's debts." With these words he had set Anuradha's worse fears to rest, and had decided to face the consequences.

Then he remembered how on that fateful day he was detained in Kantilal's house till an unusually late hour for some domestic work, which he dared not refused to do. And how on his way home at 12 o'clock at night he felt something had gone amiss. He saw himself anxiously knocking at the door of his hut. With abated breath he had listened for Anuradha's foot-steps approaching towards the door. But there was a ghastly silence all over. Thinking she may have fallen asleep he had knocked harder, but still there was no response. Breaking open the door, he rushed inside–and peered in the darkness. "Anuradha–Anuradha", he shouted at the top of his voice. The desolate hut re-echoed his own voice and then again there fell a deathly silence all over. The hut was empty! Like a mad man he rushed about. Waking his neighbours at that awkward hour he inquired her whereabouts. They denied all knowledge. Had anybody come to their place in his absense–he had asked. Yes, Hiralal had visited his place in the evening probably to adjust some money matters, he had received the reply. "Hiralal, Oh! you said Hiralal" pulling at his hair he had rushed out of the cottage like one thunder struck. He knew the worse had happened. He rushed to the ghats of the river Narbuda in whose lap he knew his Anuradha had gone for eternal rest. On the sandy beach he sat motionless. "Anuradha–my dear Anuradha" he called for her in vain. "Oh God show me some way to bring this miscreant to justice" he prayed to God with all the fervour in his heart. But that day his prayer went unanswered.

In desperation he had left his village. He wanted to do something thrilling, something hair-raising, that would enable him to forget his Anuradha and the tragic circumstances of her end. Something in attempting which he would ultimately be killed and join her in the next world. The War gave him his opportunity. But fate willed otherwise. Here was Lt. Hiralal again, haunting him in his very dreams. Oh! was he never to get that peace of mind after which he hankered so much.

It was 12 o'clock at night when Shankar took his turn with the armed guard near the entrace of the camp. A deathly calm had descended upon the place. Nothing was audible except the occasional noise of his own boots when he moved up and down. The tedious hours rolled on. To relieve himself of the boredom of the tedious lonely hours he lighted a cigarette. "Purr-Purr—" sure it was the sound of an automobile travelling in the distance. He even saw the headlights. Who could be driving that car at that awkward hour–Shankar wondered. The camp was too far away from the City, for any civilian to pass along the road at that hour. Oh! it took a turn towards the camp. Instantly Shankar threw away the lighted end of the cigarette and got on the alert. "Purr Purr—" with a jerk the car came to a stand-still at some distance from the entrance. Who was this nocturnal visitor? he wondered. An officer arriving late—or a spy? Half a minute elapsed, yet nobody emerged out of the car. Who could the occupants be–he tried to guess. Slowly the car door swung open and a figure stepped out. With an unsteady step the man moved further. "Halt, who goes there", Shankar shouted. The pass word was not given. Shankar's heart throbbed. He levelled his rifle. "Who goes there?" he gave this man another chance. Still the call was unanswered. With steady hands he took careful aim. The rifle went off. A body fell with a thud, lifeless in the dust. Shankar flashed the torch in the dead man's face–and gasped! It was Hiralal, reeking of alcohol. The prayer which he had offered to God that day on the bank of the river NARBUDA was answered. Justice was done—a crime avenged!

# SUNSET

**Down, down the reddened skies around**
**You slide and lo! in the seas you are drowned!**
**You, who ruled the day with glory profound,**
**Have sunk down without a splash or sound!**

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

**Like a warrior for battle you start in the morn,**
**Majestic in mien, in pink and-crimson;**
**You are red with anger when we sleep in the dawn,**
**We then rise up to see the scenes you shine upon.**

**And onward you climb up and up the sky,**
**You lose your colour in the heavens so high;**
**Dazzled by your light we are blinded well-nigh,**
**Beneath Your Majesty, we of the earth do lie.**

**High up the heavens, you shine in majestic grace**
**Like a proud monarch, the master of all he surveys!**
**The summit you have reached, the climax of the race,**
**Beware, O, lest you fall from this crowning phase!**

**But lo! you have fallen! as all proud princes do fall;**
**From your throne so high, you heeded not my warning-call;**
**You forgot, in your glory, that humility is above all!**
**And see now, down the skies silently you crawl!**

**But behold! again you redden, now with shame!**
**And the red turns to crimson, like an affronted dame!**
**Alas, once-glorious, think of your past fame,**
**You have gone down, and leave behind a reddish flame!**

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

**And so, from the above, we get a good old moral—**
**Please note, dear readers, please list you all,**
**O, kings and princes, don't turn deaf to this call—**
**That the truth holds good—pride goes before a fall!**

**S. VARADA RAJAN.**

Macpherson was strolling down the street when he noticed what he thought was the familiar figure of a friend. Quickening his steps, he came up to the man and slapped him on the back. To his amazement and confusion he then saw that he had greeted an utter stranger.

"Oh. I beg your pardon," he said, apologetically, "I thought you were an old friend of mine, Mackintosh by name."

The stranger recovered his wind and replied, with considerable heat; "And supposing I were Mackintosh, do you have to hit me so hard?"

"What do you care," retorted Macpherson, "how hard I hit Mackintosh?"

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# SUBBALAKSHMI OF THE GOLDEN VOICE

## *Artiste Who Underwrote One Per Cent Of Kasturba Memorial Fund*

### By K. A. CHIDAMBARAM

Indian music is on the march. The feudal overlordship of the Hindustani and Karnataki music clans is gradually giving way before the impact of nationalism. Provincial and geographical frontiers have failed to arrest the tidal wave of resurgent 'Sangeet' which has crossed the borders and claims All-India supremacy. The old Ustadi maxim that "North is North and the South is South and never shall the Twain meet in music" has gone to the winds. Scarcely did 'Old Guards', realise that Hindustani music authorities like Pandits Ahobala, Sreenivasa, Pundarika Vithala and Somanath were South Indians or had vital South Indian traditional links. Ragas like 'Kamboji and Varali' which find mention in Hindustani scripts are usually missing from the Ustad's repertoire, while they are current coins in Karnataki school. Since the days of Purandaradas, the founder of Karnataki school., the contacts between two systems have been few and far between. Swati Tirunal, the King musician of Travancore brought in Hindustani musicians like Sulaiman Sahib and Halawati to Trivandrum Court and even attempted Hindustani compositions in the 19th century. The track was followed by the late Khan Saheb Abdul Karim Khan who made Madras his adopted home. Roshnara Begum, Bai Kesar Bai and Hirabai Barodekar followed suit and held aloft the flag of Hindustani music in the Southern Presidency.

The credit of projecting Karnataki music on Northern India platform and winning for it All-India status and recognition mostly goes to Smti Subbalakshmi. Though her Karnataki style is highly classical and strictly traditional, it carries a cosmopolitan appeal, because of its musical grace, melodic content and superb artistry. At the Vikramaditya Festival Music Conference held in Bombay she kept the 'fans' spellbound, and there was a cry for 'repeat' performance. When she was doing the "Pallavi' in a complicated 'tal' Pandit Omkarnath got so enthused over it, that he moved to the dais, marked the 'time' till its completion and complimented her on her wonderful mastery. In her frequent recitals in Calcutta, Delhi and Udaipur, even first listeners of Karnatak music became devoted admirers of the great school, despite its variations in technique and language from Hindustani music.

### Music As Public Service

With her far-flung musical empire, Smti. Subbalakshmi is the popular idol of South Indian music fans. Her recitals in South Indian towns have assumed proportions of music festivals with special pandals and shamianas, festoons, decorations and special volunteers recruited for the occasion. Her music is a big draw, and often there is a rush and crush for seats inside recital halls, while the outflow of humanity patiently waits in long queues outside, listening to her voice on the air. Speeches and addresses by public men punctuate her concerts, and if public conscience has been roused and turned to honour music as an essential public service, Smti. Subbalakshmi has no small hand in it.

What is the secret of Subbalakshmi's great hold over the people? Has she contributed anything phenomenal to widen the frontiers of Karnataki music or march towards new horizons? Are the recent box-office astronomical figures an index of the height of her art or do they represent the growing appreciation of a larger public which has become converted to her musical cult? Are the recent takings ranging from Rs. 12,000 to Rs. 32,000 per recital for Kasturba Memorial Fund and other public causes due to the greatness of the cause or the top-scoring of her spell-binding art or both? Or do they represent the technique of inflation and managed currency in the world of music? These questions arising from her recent triumphs are the despair of musicians and are puzzling to the average man. It is safe as well as prudent to leave the verdict to posterity, as we are too much in the spell.

From the point of view of Karnataki technique, Smti. Subbalakshmi exhibits a wealth and variety of colour suffused with grace and gaiety of tonal shades. Hers is a happy combination of 'Sangeet' and 'sangatis' bringing within its orbit the nodding pandit, the critical pedant and the admiring layman. In her classical style which breathes traditional excellence and high technique, there is nothing of snobbish display or soulless mechanisation. As an artiste, she is more normal and less formal, with a main eye to well-designed exhibition of her stirring art rather than spectacular displays of virtuosity. This does not prevent her from showing off her skill in the evolution and manipulation of complicated and unexpected combinations and rhythms. But she has a keen sense of musical effect and always aims to entertain, delight and also elevate the feelings of her audience for a happy commingling and communion of spirit on the higher plane of 'Nada', inadequately described as melody.

**SUBBALAKSHMI**

**"Makes gold out of her golden voice and dedicates it to the country".**

### Spell-Binding Style

Even in programming for her recitals, she is meticulous in the choice of her songs for over-all coverage of varying tastes and moods. When she accepted to give a recital at the Vikramaditya Music Festival, Bombay, at short notice, she presented the organisers with a programme drawn up in the moving train which went off as a big hit, inspite of the fact that she was comparatively new to Hindustani fans. Her repertoire is teeming with Ragas, Raginis, Keertans, Padams and lighter music items of rare variety. She freely draws from rich compositions of Thyagaraja, Deekshitar, Sama Shastri, Kshetragna, Muthu Thandavar, Vedayanagam Pillai, Kavikunjara Bharati, Arunachala Kavi,, Subramania Bharati and modern composers like Papanasam Sivan and Suddananda Bharati. One of the highlights in her concerts is the clear pronunciation of the language of the song, free from pedantic musical gestures or extravaganza, which interprets the spirit and mental attitude of the composers. In her songs, the music form is beautifully linked with the poetic form, and she deftly introduces such shades of rhythm, dynamism and tone-colour that they give, as it were, an extra dimension to the beauty of the composition. She reaches the climax in rendering, when she immerses herself and makes the audience lose themselves in the soul-stirring spirit of master composers. More than a great feat, it is a rare treat; more than a rare treat, it is a spell-binding musical experience.

### 'Air-Conditioned' Music!

It is difficult to single out Subbalakshmi's masterpieces, but there is no song or raga in which she does not show her impress of grace or originality. Her favourite raga is 'Sankarabharana', which the public never seems tired of listening to and which seems to grow in beauty every time she renders it. Her finished curves glides, 'karvais' and graces in 'Kharaharapriya' are marvels of high artistry. Her 'Mohanam' is arresting with a cascade of symmetrically developed 'sangatis'. Her rendering of 'swaras' in Keertans and 'Pallavi' is artistic, electronic and expressive of delicate and subtle tonal shades carrying the fringe of raga-bhava at every stage. Her voice has sufficient range to reproduce subtle overtones and is infectious and captivating in its appeal. She gives a proper atmosphere setting to her songs, and her music is air-conditioned!

In Subbalakshmi's music, even an average man feels "a fellow feeling which makes us wondrous kind."

In carrying the message of the classic art to the heart of the masses, Smti. Subbalakshmi has not devalued and debased its high technique. Her liberal ideas and catholicity of outlook have placed her in a position of vantage to ginger up her musical standards. As a film-star she transported to the silvery screen classical music at its best and did away with 'jazzy crooning' and 'crescendo finish', indulged in song hits by cheap film artistes. Having played for a bigger audience on the screen, she imported the element of glamour and mass appeal, which enlivens her recitals without offending classical music standards. In her mission of making the masses music-minded, Smti. Subbalakshmi had to reckon with reactionary forces and the so-called orthodox musicians. In attempting to give to the people popular songs in popular language she used to sing a number of Tamil songs after the 'Pallavi' stage. With the advent of "Tamil Isai" movement, she saw in it a potent instrument for the revival and renaissance of Tamil songs, which would immensely add to the musical stock of the country. Unfortunately, the mixture of "justice party" politics and "self-respect party hot-gospel" with the Tamil Song movement brought in complications, with the result that she was looked upon even by well-meaning friends as a tool in the hands of caucus. Being a robust nationalist by conviction, Subbalakshmi steered clear of all reactionary politics, and unflinchingly stuck to her guns, in the cause of Tamil songs, purely from the point of view of art and culture. After the passing away of the frothy side of the controversy, her cause triumphed, with the result that even the most orthodox exponent like Chembai Vaidhyanatha Bhagavatar has become an ardent adherent of Tamil songs. The stock of Tamil songs in recitals has markedly gone up.

### From Brick-Bats To Bouquets

Her professional occupation with Karnataki music and pre-occupation with the advancement of Tamil songs did not limit her vision to the innate beauty and glory of the Hindustani music. Having heard the top-most Hindustani ustads, and having cultivated the art in her own little way, she is a firm believer that Karnataki and Hindustani schools of music are the two eyes of a fair maiden, adding beauty and grace to the music wealth of India. She was mainly responsible for inviting Bai Kesar Bai and Hira Bai Barodekar to give recitals at Madras, and thus break new grounds in Karnataki-Hindustani co-operation. She set up a new code of professional 'camaraderie' by sitting through the whole performance and garlanding them. It was a grand sight to see Kesar Bai standing up her full height to be garlanded by Smti. Subbalakshmi at Mylai Sangeetha Sabha. It was like Karnataki music garlanding Hindustani music. Closing the old chapter of exchanging brickbats, the two schools have come to exchange bouquets. Indeed this is a happy augury. She seems to be moving towards the ideology of an All-India Federation of Karnataki and Hindustani music with unfettered freedom for the development of provincial language songs.

### "Mount Everest" Comes Down

The love for Hindustani music made Subbalakshmi contact great masters like our octogenarian Ustad Alladia Khan, "Mount Everest of Hindustani Music." Regretfully missing him at the Vikramaditya Festival due to a previous professional engagement, she took the first opportunity of making a pilgrimage to the abode of this Grand Old Man of music. Alladia received her with great warmth of feeling and endearingly addressed her as his daughter. He asked her to recite some songs which she readily complied with. Alladia who was only moved by the sarode

*(Continued on Page 15)*

# VIENNA OF THE HAPSBURGHS

By A. T. MATHEW

As bullets whine and plomp along the pavements of Vienna, and we listen to the reverberating echoes of the machine guns rattling in the centre of the city there still is in our minds Vienna, the wistful, beautiful city of the Hapsburghs, of the Waltz, of the Blue Danube, of Kaiser Walzer, immortal tunes symbolic of the rhythm of life that had no parallel in any Imperial City in Europe. The imperial palace at Vienna, the centre of all that life, with its mighty cluster of tiled roofs and copper domes and prancing statues in the gardens, where dwelt for seven hundred years the mighty Hapsburghs, must to-day be a heap of rubble, razed to the ground by the sadism of the Nazis that precipitated the present conflagration. The tragedy of this resplendent city entwined with the tragedy of its monarchs is today a fitting theme for a saga of unimaginable pathos and retribution of Nemesis. As the Russians are hurling themselves at the gates of Vienna, their sabre rattling in inepressible fury, one can still catch glimpses and visions of glory, of impeccant splendour that the name of Vienna can still conjure up for us.

## The Hapsburgs

"Nought may endure but Mutability" said Shelley. Four hundred years ago the Hapsburghs were Emperors of Germany, Kings of Spain, of Bohemia and of Hungary. They were rulers of half Italy, of Holland and Belgium and possessed the richest islands in the East and West Indies. At the end of the Napoleonic wars in 1815 the Hapsburghs empire extended from Turkey to Germany, from Greece and Russia to Italy and so it continued till the great war of 1914. But what tragedy followed the footsteps of the greatest of her Emperors, Francis Joseph! He had in his heyday become a legend with his people; he ruled over them with an iron hand, (but was loved and respected), for sixtyfive years. And the celebration of his jubilee must be an event remembered by many living people of the world today. The motley crowd that gathered around the imperial palace then to snatch a glimpse of Francis Joseph was the most picturesque that any monarch, apart from fairy land, would have ever wished to see. Cloaked in sheepskin came the Rumanian herdsmen and swarthy Italian fishermen from the Danube Coasts; Serbs there were and Bohemians, peasants from the mountains of Tyrol, cowboys from the plains of Hungary and red-turbaned Bosniaks. Out of the bazaare on the Turkish border came women veiled and girls from the Carpathians dressed in embroidered pettycoats; then there were Jews and Armenians and finally gypsies. They came with one accord, to celebrate the jubilee of the mighty Hapsburgh monarch, the Emperor Francis Joseph. He had come to the throne in the year 1845, a gallant youth of 18. Europe was under the throes of revolution. But schooled in the die-hard Toryism of Maetternic and of Grunne, the Emperor withstood revolution like a rock in the sea; he fought against innovation and change and remained a feudal monarch to the end. With an iron hand order and tranquillity were established and with the return of peace where chaos once reigned supreme, there was time for the pleasures of life.

The Hapsburghs in the city on the Danube! What a whirlwind of life and rhythm! Strauss, the enchanter of the ball-room, champagne and the nightingales of Schonbrunn and to crown all the Blue Danube! At the centre of it all was the Emperor Francis Joseph; where passion and pageantry, romance and tragedy mingled in the wildest confusion, and the stage was well set for the final act of the greatest romance and tragedy of all time. Would that a Shakespeare were alive today to weave into a masterpiece of literature the story of the sport of the gods with this greatest of mortals! For, here was the President of the Immortals, preparing an Emperor to his doom. Oh "the tears of things, the mortal things, that touch the human heart"!

## Mayerling

Francis Joseph's son and heir, the archduke Rudolph was the idol of all Vienna. The Crown Prince loved the Baroness Mary Vetsera but the Emperor would not allow a commoner to pollute the royal blood of the Hapsburghs by being allowed to marry his son. In the Hapsburgh dynasty Francis Joseph would not let a tradition to be broken. The Crown Prince should only marry from the highest of royalty lest the future Empress' name be bandied about by posterity as a stigma to the fair name of the Hapsburghs. The Crown Princess' should be the bluest veins for those privileged to kiss them, a hand that kings have to lip and tremble kissing! Here were echoes of Cleopatra on the Nile! The iron will of his father drove young archduke Rudolph to the shooting lodge at Meyerling. There in the face of the utter futility of things he shot the woman he loved and then shot himself that they might meet in heaven, like Rosmer and Rebecca flinging themselves into the mill stream in order to be united under a better dispensation than this world could promise. An intimate friend of the Crown Prince arrived posthaste on the 30th of January, 1889 at the Baden Railway Station near Vienna. There were already wild rumours all over Austria. He shouted to the Station Master to halt a fast train–"The Crown Prince is dead at Meyerling!" The train was stopped by emergency signals and Count Hoyos arrived at the Imperial Palace within an hour. The Empress swooned as the news was broken to her but who would have the courage to break the news to Francis Joseph? He was alone in the Library and it was eventually the Empress who suggested that they should send for the actress, Catharine Schratt. She alone of all women in Austria had free access to the Emperor. She lived, until a short time ago, at Vienna, adamant as a sphinx and would not divulge the secret of the Hapsburgh. At the age of 31 died Crown Prince Rudolph, the unfortunate scion of the Hapsburghs.

Empress Elizabeth after her son's death was a broken reed and sought solitude away from the gaiety and sabarytic splendour of Vienna in the Greek island of Corfu. In her abode there, the Castle Achillion, like Lady Macbeth though not for the same reason–that unfortunate woman wandered through the halls, wailing

"Canst thou not minister to a mind diseased,
Pluck from the memory a rooted sorrow?"

She died soon after, having been stabbed to death by an Italian anarchist; she was never a happy woman, for she was one of "five unfortunate Bavarian sisters." Her youngest sister had died earlier in a charity bazaar blaze in Paris.

The poignancy of tragedy was perhaps never appreciated better by a mortal being than by Emperor Francis Joseph. Since his wife's death, the Emperor Maximilian of Mexico, his brother, was shot by a firing squad and Maximilian's wife, a Belgian Princess, was deprived of her reason. Francis Joseph's cousin, King Ludwig of Bavaria, was drowned in the lake of Starhemburg. And then to crown all, the Emperor's nephew and heir, Archduke Francis Ferdinand was murdered at Sarajevo on June 28, 1914. The sequence of events since that needs no reiteration. All Europe shook with the tremor of war which was precipitated by that event, and it is no wonder that the Hungarians called Francis Joseph the Martyr King. He died full of years in 1915 and the dissemination of his mighty empire was by then a foregone conclusion, but the Emperor himself did not fully realise it; he died happy at least on that score.

The glory of the Empire, almost in meteoric celerity, had passed. Francis Joseph was succeeded by Charles for a brief, inglorious period; he fled to Switzerland in 1918 to die there of a broken heart and the Socialistic Republic had hoisted its Red Flag in Vienna on the Danube.

## An Amazing Woman

An amazing woman sprang up in Austria just then. She was Charles, wife, Zita-Princess of Bourbon Parna. That amazing woman never gave up working to put her then nine year old son, Prince Otto, on the throne of his forbears. Today Otto stitll lives perhaps in expectation of re-establishing once again that monarchy that has vanished. Bismarck is attributed to have said that the Danubian monarchy is a necessity and that if it did not exist, one would have to invent it. Bismarck's farsightedness cannot be questioned, for today in the new Austria, the little country of six millions, they are not happy. Unemployment, hunger and financial collapse had faced the Republic during its existence and under the Nazis the population must have longed for the days of its departed glory. There is no comparison between the grimy, grinding present and the care-free happy and more often romantic past that seemed happier the further it receded. The Austrians had always said since these latter-day changes in the constitution that only a Hapsburgh could unite Socialist and Catholic and Nazi in a common loyalty to something higher than their parties and their purposes. Those who said "No peace with the Hapsburghs" in 1918 began to realise in 1936 that there would be no peace *without* the Hapsburghs. The whole world began to look at Austria to discover if it were true, and even as the world debated and tried to make up their minds, the number of Austria's Royalists, which was not ten thousand at one time after the collapse of the Hapsburghs, had scared to two millions of subscribing members.

## The Future

It is futile to hope that Vienna would emerge unscathed from the armageddon through which she is passing today. But when she does emerge from the rapacious and murderous Nazi holocaust and once again is able to breathe the free air, in common with the rest of Europe, when the victorious march of her liberators, stamping out before them for all time a pestilence that had been for two decades and more a scourge on humanity, is a fait accompli, then we shall hope will come back once again to that tragic city, for the delectation of her own people and of mankind generally, the rhythm and melody of life symbolised by the Blue Danube, the Kaiser Walzer and above all by the Waltz to which Vienna has lent her name.


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# China's Underground Cities

By HARRISON FORMAN

**Here Is An Amazing Story Of How The Chinese Fight On And On After Enduring Years Of Japanese Aggression.**

I've just come back from a part of the world where the people are fighting back with firecracker powder slogans, wooden cannons and dead dogs.

This fantastic battlefield l es within the area known to the Japs as "Occupied hina." I spent several months in this territory, but I never grew used to having to be guide l precariously through minefields whenever I approached a village.

Outside one such North China village, every approach, every trail, every footpath, even the crops in the fields were cunningly mined with homemade explosives. No Jap now dares to touch even an innocent-looking pumpkin.

These peasants, who formerly manu factured firecrackers, have developed mine warfare to a fine art, even using hollowed rocks and glass jars for mines. Mine fields are laid in strategic sections of the highway. From mines, stringes run through an underground system of brick tubes to a switchboard. As the enemy column moves into the mine field, the operator calmly pulls this or that string on the switchboard, exploding mines.

SCARE CROWS THAT SCARE JAPS!

The villagers of late have grown even bolder, taunting the Japanese's vaunted Bushido spirit with anti-Japanese slogans on flags or hung on scarecrows in the fields. When these explode as the Japanese attempt to pull them down, the enemy thereafter swallows his pride and ignores them. Overnight the slogans multiply by the thousands, remain undisturbed though few are actually mined.

Liferally everything in sight is mined. Road ruts are dug up and mines carefully buried. An old auto tire is rolled lightly over the surface where the wheels of the veh'cles have been. After a few Japanese trucks are blown up ths way, Jap drivers thereafter bump along on the riges between the ruts. Should the truck bog down, guerrilla snipers suddenly appear, showering grenades to demolish truck and drivers.

When the Japanese crash through the mine fields, they are met at the village gates by blasts from wooden cannon. These cannon are about 10 feet long, made of hardwood logs, with the hollowed barrels sometimes lined with metal. The outs'des are tightly wound with stolen Japanese telephone wire. The cannons fire bits of glass, nails and stones.

When attacking Japanese finally drive into the village, they stumble over innumerable booby traps–in the streets, houses and alleyways. They are grenaded from every rooftop, shot at from every doorway.

Then suddenly there is a mysterious lull. Not a single villager is to be found. And a new phase of warfare begins—subterranean warfare. This is something hard to believe unless you have seen it with your own eyes as I have.

In the early days of the war the villagers dug cellars under their houses to hide from the invaders. The Japanese found these eas'ly and rooted the people out. Neighbors in one village connected each other's cellars, until the whole village was a warren of tunnels. But when the Japanese came again, they surrounded the village and drove the people to the surface with fire, smoke and water.

MAZE OF TUNNELS

Then the villagers dug an amazing system of tunnels linking hundreds of villages for miles around, built on a scale that makes New York's subway system seem like a toy railway by comparison. The more elaborate of the tunnels are big enough to house the people with their livestoc,k and are equipped with food, fuel and water for an extended siege.

The Japanese discovered that the tunnels ran in straight lines from one village to the next. They dug deep circular trenches in the fields outside a village until they had laid open a connecting subway. They were thus able to isolate one village from another and subject it to a concentrated attack.

Undaunted, the peasants devised new designs. Tunnels were built zigzag, up and down and switchback connecting with independent, subsidiary tunnel systems at different levels. All entrances were provided with devices to wall up and section off any portion of the tunnel system entered or exposed by the enemy.

Should the Japanese force their way into the shafts, they would run into innumerable traps. Crawling through a narrow tunnel opening, a Jap soldier might well set off a mine, be trap-doored into a spiked pit or have his head lopped off by a village husky.

I recall inspecting one such tunnel system with its main entrance just a couple of miles from the headquarters of a Jap battalion.

The tunnel consisted of a series of upright and inverted U's connected by manholes. It could be defended from the inside with a baseball bat. My guide gave me details of its construction, its history and all its secret defence features.

Since every bit of food, fuel and anything of possible values is taken underground when the Japs to attack they find little comfort in burning the houses. This is a difficult job anyway because of the extra thick mud walls and mud roofs.

Moreover, the Japs dare not remain away from their blockhouses. They fear a sudden appearance of Eighteenth Group Army Regulars formerly the Eighth Route Army, and guerrillas for whom these tunnels are hiding places by day and bases of operation against the enemy at night.

Once the Japanese tried a Hollywood stunt on the underground. They brought up a phonograph with a loud speaker. A suicide squad was left behind to play sound-effects records of passing trucks and marching feet, to suggest to the villagers below that their village was still under occupation.

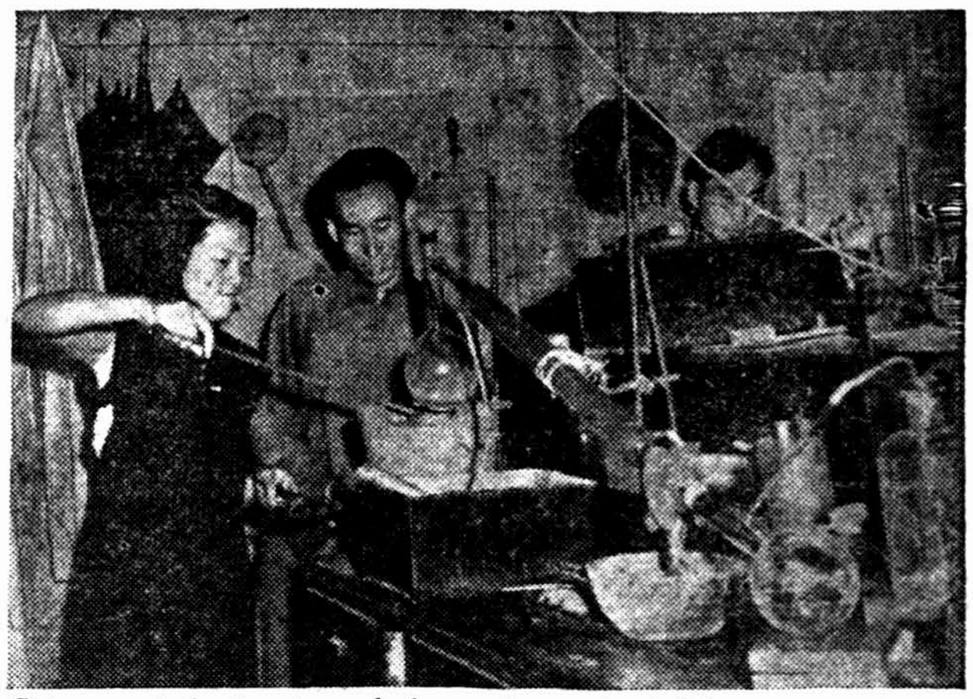
The villagers soon noted that there were no attendant vibrat ons in the sound of moving trucks. Discovering the trick, they captured the Japanese and now use the phonograph for concerts.

DUMMIES

The Japanese have become discouraged. Today they are concentrating on building thousands of blockhouses. To impress and confuse the ever-watching villagers, the enemy forces constantly are on the move between this and that blockhouse.

Occasionally trucks are sent out with 'reinforcements." While a truck might appear loaded with troops, only a half dozen or so are actually real. The rest are inflated rubber dummies. Chinese snipers often puncture these dummies with wellaimed shots, to show their contempt.

Some of the blockhouses are subjected to incessant nervous warfare waged by neighbouring villagers. They set off firecrackers in tin cans. They toss dogs into moats surrounding the blockhouses. As the dogs flounder around, yelping and trying to scale the slippery walls, the Japs think an attacking party is storming the blockhouse." When they discover the trick and relax their vigilance, guerrilla raiders steal up and attack the fort.—USOWI.



Chinese students at work in an improvised laboratory

A class-room at the National South-western Associated University. The students themselves helped to construct the building.

# Chinese Universities Carry On In Unoccupied Area

On a rock pile outside Chungking thousands of women in worn work clothes were crushing and spreading gravel to make a road of a primitive muddy path leading to the main highway. The road grew slowly but the women sang at their work and laughed as their Western-style curled hair fell out of its hairpins. When the sun became strong they stopped work and walked back along the road to call to other women at work building cottages of mud bricks.

"Time for biology class", called the road workers.

In a cleared field wooden benches were lined up, mimeographed sheets were passed around and the foreman of the road-builders took her place before the benches. Liangkiang Girls College for Physical Education, formerly of Shanghai, was once more in sess'on.

The 650 students and 33 faculty members of that college had travelled much of the distance from Shanghai on foot. They built 20 cottages and a road from the main highway to the site of their temporary home in grass-thatched huts. There they are carrying on today, growing vegetables for their own meals, holding classes outdoors until winter forces them into their small, crowded classrooms, rising at dawn because the shortage of lamp oil sends them to bed at eight each evening.

MORE STUDENTS THAN BEFORE WAR!

This tale can be repeated, with slight variations, in many of the cities of Free China. In the epic of China's wartime preservation of national life, by transferring institutions westward to free territory, the moving of Chinese universities complete with books, equipment, students and faculty, is an expression of the spirit of res'stance.

The hardships of the trek from coastal areas far inland, and the difficulties of setting up the colleges in cities already crowded with refugees are only part of the story. Student life in the transplanted universities is plagued by lack of books, shelter, food, medical care and money. Yet China today has 58,000 students in 133 institutions of higher education–more than in pre war days, according to the Chinese Ministry of Information

Before 1937, when the Japanese aggress'on began, there were 108 colleges, most of which were in the coastal regions. By December, 1939, the enemy had occupied, destroyed or damaged 91 of the institutions. Total losses of buildings, 'and and equipment amounted to 90-million Chinses dollars. Chinese News Service reports.

DETERMINED TO CARRY ON

But neither loss nor bombings could diminish the thirst of China's young people for the training they know their nation needs so sorely. Today Chinese college students are demonstrating their ability to live and study under the difficult conditions they find even after they succeed in moving the schools outside the range of enemy planes. And Chinese workers are proving they can perform miracles of rapid construction to house the migrating colleges.

When National Central University of Nanking was forced to flee that city under Japanese bombings, the student body and faculty, with 550 cases of books and laboratory materials, made their way to crowded Chungking. There were no buildings

(Continued on Page 15)

## Prem Pandhi, The Punjab Tennis Star, Reports On

# Indian Tennis Team's Visit To Ceylon

The Ceylon Lawn Tennis Association invited some of the ranked Indian players to tour the island with the dual object of raising war funds and giving their own leading players a chance of playing against better players from outside. Among those who accepted the invitation were.

1) Yudhishtir Singh (U.P.)-Captain
2) Prem Pandhi (Punjab)
3) B. R. Kerpanipathy (Mysore)
4) Miss L. Woodbridge (Mysore).

Dilip Bose of Bengal had to stay out at the last moment as he could not secure the necessary leave and his place was filled by M. R. Appa Rao, one of the provincial ranked players from the South. He is a useful doubles player and we were all sorry when he had rush back before the end of the tour on account of the illness of his father. Being the senior most member of the team Y. Singh acted as the Captain. It is a pity that there is no younger lady player who could accompany us, as this sort of enperience would have done anyone or whole world of good. Miss Tara Deodhar, who created a very good impression by her keenness and all-round display during the All-India Championship in Madras, would have been a very good substitute–but this was not possible as this promising young girl has been awarded a scholarship and is leaving for America very shortly.

Ours was not a very strong teem–as both the top-notchers, Ghous Mohd. and Samant Misra were absent–yet we did fairly well and convinced the Ceylonese of Indian superiority at Tennis. Our trip followed closely on the heels of the Cricket team and, while we were there, an Indian Hockey Team with Dhyan Chand as the Captain were busy touring Ceylon doling out goals by the dozen wherever they played. From my talks with all kinds of people in that Island I think about the best solution of the Indo Ceylonese probem lies not in setting up committees of self interested politicians but in such enchanges in the sports field-or creation of cultural ties rendered possible by the more frequent visits of men like Sir N. Radhakrishnan who has just completed a successful lecture tour in Lanka (as the inhabitants of Ceylon prefer to a call their home).

We left Madras on the 3rd of April, and after going through the formalities of vaccination and obtaining health certificates we ran into our first hurdle–i.e. the Dhanushkodi Customs. It would be difficult to imagine a more discourteous and unreasonable set of hard-faced officials. Inspite of all our protests they refused to permit us to take any extra Tennis shoes, and if it were not for the timely intervention of a Punjabi Officer we might have even missed the boat. It is not possible to get rubber shoes at any price in Ceylon and we had to play in worn out shoes with holes at the bottom towards the end of our trip.

We arrived in Colombo on the 5 in morning and were met at the station by Mr. L. Fonseka, the energetic secretary of the Ceylon Lawn Tennis Association, representatives of the Press, Miss Doreen Sansoni and the two young Mamujees in whose palatial house by the sea-side we stayed in Colombo. We practised at the Lawn Club the same evening, and left for Kandy on the next day. Situated round a big lake and being at a higher altitude than Colombo this place is comparatively cooler. Lord Louis Mountbatten has selected this as the South East Asia Command Headquarters and as such this neat little town is full of Army, Navy and the WRENS!

MATCHES AT KANDY

We played the first feature of our tour at Kandy on the 7th of April before a very good gathering. The first match of the evening was between Kerpanipathy and Scharenguial. The latter is 26, stands six feet in height and has just the right figure for Tennis. He learnt his Tennis in England, has a very good style with a powerful service. In the first set which he won at 6-2 he played like a champon following his good length shots to the net and finishing up Kerpani's weak returns with crisp volleys. In the second set, however, the Indian got used to the court and the conditions around and returned the compliment by winning it at 6-3.

PANDHI VS. SANSONI. The second match was between Prem Pandhi and H. C. Sansoni, a perfect sportsman who has been the All Ceylon champion four times and has beaten both Sohanlal and S. L. R. Sawhney when they were at their best Sansoni has a very disconcerting style and it is difficult to anticipate his shots. His back-hand is comparatively weak and Pandhi made full use of this by putting a deep one there and coming up to the net. The Indian won the match in straight sets but the score is no criterion of the close running of the game.

IN DOUBLES Sansoni was partnered by John Handrie, the South African Davis Cup player, against Y. Singh & Pandhi. Sansoni was easily the best of the four and the Ceylon couple won at 6-2, 7-5. The Indian pair had a set point at 5-2 & 40-30 with Singh serving but they could not drive home the advantage.

Miss Woodbrige beat Miss Sheiler Roberts in straight sets. Sheiler hits the ball hard and is very consistent with her ground strokes. She will have to learn to differentiate between a Tennis ball and bullet and cultivate a net game if she wants to improve her Tennis!

THE RESULTS

Prem Pandhi beat H. C. Sansoni 6-4, 6-2 Kapanipathy vs. Scharenguivel 2-6, 6-3. Miss Woodbride beat Miss Roberts 6-2, 6-4. Sansoni and Handric beat Y. Singh and Pandhi 6-2, 7-5; Rao & Kapanipathy vs Williams and Scharenguivel 6-3, 4-6

EXIBITION GAMES IN COLOMBO

From Kandy the Team went back to Colombo and played some Exibition Games at the Garden Club on the 9th and the 10th. Some good matches were played on these two days, though actually these were only a preparation for the India vs. Ceylon Team contest which was played on the 12th.

Y. SINGH VS. KAPANIPATHY. This was perhaps the best match of these two days. The two Indians had never played each other before and this gave the necessary pep to the match which is usually lacking in Exibition Tennis. Kapanipathy is a new arrival in first class Tennis. He has a very good control over his backhand and can vary both the length and the speed of his shots on this wing, and it is on this shot that he depends mostly for victory. Yudhishtir, who is probably the completest and the most graceful player to watch, knew this and after three or four back-hand to back-hand rallies hit a quick down-the-line shot on Kapani's forehand and finished at the net. The Indian Captain made a generous use of the drop-shot with very great success. This particular weapon is very useful on the Ceylon courts where sharp turning is not too easy because of the slippery surface, and the ball bounces pretty low Singh won in straight sets.

On the second day Kapanipathy was given another chance against Scharenguivel and this time he won easily losing only three games in 2 sets.

Y. SINGH VS. H. SANSONI. This was another well-contested match in which each won a set. In the first set Yudhishtir could not get his first service in while Sansoni was serving aces and 'whipping' his forehand with amazing speed and consistency. The Indian, however, used the drop shot successfully and were out his opponent to such an extent in the first set (which he lost at 9-7) That he won the second easily at 6-1.

One feature of the Tennis on these two days was the appearance of the reigning All-Ceylon champion, 'Koo' De Saram. He comes from a family which has produced many first class sportsmen. He is tall and young and gifted with 'Tennis sense.' He has a weakness for the '*good*' things of life and this sometimes affects his concentration!

Miss Sheila Roberts avenged her Kandy defeat by beating Miss Woodbrige in a one set contest, the score being 7-5. The Indian champion was not allowed to play her best by her younger opponent.

A number of Men's Doubles and Mixed Doubles matches were played in which the Indian and the Ceylon Players divided up.

SOME OF THE RESULTS.

Yudhishtir Singh beat B. R. Kapanipathy 6-4, 7-5; /Kapanipathy beat Scherenguivel 6-2, 6-1; Yudhishtir Singh vs. Sansoni 7-9, 6-1; Miss Roberts beat Miss Woodbrige 7-5; Prem Pandhi and Scharenguivel vs. Appa Rao and H. Sansoni 6-2, 4-6.

INDIA VS. CEYLON

This team contest was the one fixture on which we all were really keen. Our captain selected Prem Pandhi and Kapanipathy for the singles and played himself in the doubles with Pandhi 'Koo' De Saram and John Handrie played for Ceylon in singles while Sansoni and Scharenguivel formed up the doubles pair.

PANDHI vs. DE SARAM. "The length of Pandhi's shots, his angles, and his cool consistency were too much for the Ceylon champion"—wrote one of the local papers. In the first set Pandhi had things his own way and playing an all-court game won it at the cost of only one game, not one of the games going to dence. 'Koo' started very well in the second set and ran away with a 4-0 lead before Pandhi even knew what was happening. He, however, collected his wits at this stage and started a steady attack. He won the next five games in a row and had a match point in the 10th which 'Koo' saved. After 5-all Pandhi lost only one point and won the second set at 7-5.

KAPANIPATHY vs HANDRIE was not a very interesting match for the spectators. They both played defensive Tennis throughout. It was and out-and-out base line affair. Both the players have a cross-court backhand as their best stroke and using this shot there were some seemingly intermanable rallies each refusing to take any risks. Kapani won the match ultimately because he was the steadier of the two and was in better physical Training. Towards the end of the second set the South African Davis Cup player made some successful advances to the net–he is a good volleyer and it is surprising why he did not try these tactics earlier but his stamina gave way.

SINGH AND PANDHI vs. SANSONI AND SCHARENGUIVEL—This Indian pair played about half a dozen matches in Ceylon and this was the only time that they combined well. Yudhishtir delighted the spectators with some of his favourite low angled volleys. Sansoni was not at his best and the Indians won the first set at the cost of only two games. The Ceylon pair started very well in the second set and breaking through Pandhi's service they soon established a 4-1 lead. Scharenguivel, who was hitting in and serving aces till this stage, struck a bad patch and this enabled the Indians to draw level at 4-all. It is a pity that the second set had to be abandoned at 6-all on account of failing light.

RESULTS.

Prem Pandhi beat F. J. De Saram 6-2, 7-5; B. R. Kapanipathy beat John Handrie 6-3, 7-5; Y. Singh and Prem Pandhi vs. Sansoni and Scharenguivel 6-2, 6-6.

Though we practically won the fixture without losing a set, I cannot help remarking on the sporting spirit shown by our opponents. It would be hard to find a more sporty set of gentlemen-players. They are modest when they win. They lose

Prem Pandhi

a smileithw and, unlike many of our leading Indian players, do not make fuss or offer excuses. Some of them, being working people, travelled by car throughout the night to play the following evening. The inconvenience never seemed to worry them and they played the game without any swearing or making paces. Can we learn a lesson from them?

Diana & Co., The well known sports dealers, are the leading firm in Ceylon also. Mr. P. C. Chawla, who is incharge of the Calombo office, has already played the host to most of our previous teams and wars of immense help to us also. All the seating arrangements etc. in Colombo were done by them and had the usual 'Diana' touch in regard to neatness and efficiency—

EXHIBITION TENNIS AT BANDARWELA.

Bandarwela is a modest sort of a hill station 4000 ft. above the sea level. In spite of the threatening weather a 'quality' crowd of nearly one thousand turned up to watch the matches. This is probably due to the fact that H. E. the Governor, who is President of the Ceylon Lawn Tennis Association, came all the way from Nuwara Eliya to watch the Tennis and to personally welcome and thank the Indian Tennis Team. A full military band was in attendance on an adjacent court throughout the evening, and this gave us a peculiar Arabian Nights feeling when the game was proceeding!!

The Ceylon players had their most successful day at Bandarwela.

YUDHISHTIR SINGH vs F. J. DESARAM was perhaps the best match of the whole tour. Singh started in a whirlwind fashion and playing irresistible Tennis led 5-2 in the first set. The non-chalant 'Koo' was not affected in the least by the score and playing a cool game increased his length and forced Singh into errors. Yudhishtir made some desperate advances to the net, but was successfully passed each time. The score was soon 5-all and then ensued a keen struggle for supremacy games going with service till 10-all when 'Koo' broke through Singh's service and winning his own annexed the set at 12-10.

The second set was a repetition of the first. Singh had to slow down because he could not keep his advances to the net for want of stamina. 'Koo' was taking all the risks. While Koo was serving aces Singh did not get a single first service throughout the second set. Koo would bang his opponent's weak second service and finish up at the net. The second set also went to De Saram after 20 games had been played.

SANSONI vs KAPANIPATHY.—On account of the first match having been prolonged this singles was confined to one set only. Kapani won the first three games at the cost of one point. Sansoni seemed to wake up all of a sudden and hitting everything to Kapani's fore-hand won the next four games. Games went with service till 7 all when Sansoni broke through Kapani's service and won the set.

In the MEN'S DOUBLES Sansoni and Scharenguiel won the first set

(Continued on Page 15)

*MONTY CALLS IT "A GOOD EGG"!*

# OVER MILLION SURRENDER IN N.-W. GERMANY

## *Army Group 'G' Commanded By Gen. Schultz Capitulates: End Of Action On Southern Front?*

LONDON, May 5. (Reuter): An American broadcast picked up in London this afternoon said the first terms of surrender at 06.00 G. M. T. this morning have been met. It seems the German High Command was able to contact a major portion of its forces in North-West Germany and Denmark and inform the military commanders of the capitulation.

The surrender terms were radioed from Field Marshal Montgomery's Hqs. at 17.30 last night directly to German Field Marshal Busch, at his Hqs. at Flensburg, on the Danish border. The message was sent three times before it was acknowledged.

A message sent in German over the signature Admiral von Siggulmund (described as Commander-in-Chief of the German Navy) said: "This morning liaison officers and signal equipment operators have been flown to Field-Marshal Buch's Headquarters, and are now working under direct orders of the British 21st Army Group. The only area where British troops were in active contact with the Germans when "Cease Fire" came was in the area north-east of Bremen.

FIELD-MARHAL MONTGOMERY'S HEADQUARTERS, May 5 (Reuter): Field-Marshal Montgomery talking to Allied war correspondents within an hour of the signing of the Peace document in North-West Germany said: "I have absolutely excluded anyth'ng which would be an Allied thing and would require the presence of our Allies, Russians and Americans and so on.

**OVER MILLION SURRENDER**

**"The forces which surrender will total over one million that is their own statement. It will involve some very tricky problems in getting them from these places—and Denmark**

We know there are in Schleswig Holstein two million civilians over and above the normal position. They came into it as the battle surged from Eastern Germany right across Germany and up into Schleswig Holstein."

**"A GOOD EGG", SAYS MONTY!**

AT MONTGOMERY'S HEADQUARTERS, May 5 (U.P.A.): Field-Marshal Montgomery revealed to-day that the German surrender in North-West Germany involves more than one million men. "It's a good egg", Montgomery remarked with a smile.

**ARMY GROUP "G" SURRENDERS**

**SHAEF, Paris May 5 (Reuter): Gen Devers reported to Gen. Eisenhower this afternoon that Army Group "G" commanded by Gen. Schultz, comprising three armies—the First and 19th surrendered to the Sixth Army Group.**

The German Army Group which surrenders at noon to-morrow to Gen Devers comprises of two armies—the First and Nineteenth.

**The surrender will mean the end of resistance to the First French and Third United States Armies, and practically the end of action on the southern front.**

The surrendering German Army Group covers the front extending from Kirchberg, three miles south-west of Linz to the Swiss border.

**END OF RESISTANCE ON FRONT**

This new surrender indicates the end of resistance in practically the entire remaining territory of Austria still separating Gen. Devers from Marshal Malinovsky's Second Ukrainian Army west of Vienna.

This would mean that only the Czechoslovak "pocket" centred on Prague remains in German hands.

**ON 7TH ARMY FRONT.**

S.H.A.E.F. Paris, May 5. (Reuter): The formal end of resistance seems in sight on the south-west sector of the United States Seventh Army Front. Resistance has already collapsed along a 70-mile front, from a point 30-miles east of the western tip of Austria to Innsbruck, capital of Tyrol.

**MONTY THANKS.**

TWENTYFIRST ARMY GROUP HEADQUARTERS, May 5. (Reuter): Field Marshal Montgomery has sent a message of grateful thanks to army commanders of the Twentyfirst Army Group to-day.

**HEAVY FIGHTING IN ST. POELTEN AREA.**

LONDON, May 5. (U.P.A.): Indicating that a new Russian offensive was under way west of Vienna, the Oslo Radio to-day reported heavy fighting in the St. Poelten sector.

**AMERICAN CROSS TRAUN R.**

WITH THE U.S. THIRD ARMY, May 5. (U.P.A.): The American Third Army gained up to 18 miles at points between Sulzburg and Linz to-day and crossed the Traun River at two places.

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# Over Million Germans Surrender In Holland And Denmark

## Eisenhower Reports Collapse Of Resistance Along 70-Mile Front: Patriots In Prague Revolt

## *Doenitz's Call To German Armies In Austria, Czechoslovakia & Yugoslavia To Continue Battle?*

**LONDON, May 5 (Reuter): IN LIBERATED HOLLAND AND DENMARK OVER ONE MILLION GERMANS SURRENDERED UNCONDITIONALLY TO FIELD-MARSHAL MONTGOMERY, WRITES SYDNEY TAYLOR, REUTER'S SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT. COPENHAGEN WENT WILD WITH EXCITEMENT.**

A Dane brushed past a German guard at German Headquarters. The guard raised his rifle. The Dane cried: "Don't you know its peace, you fool." The German dropped his rifle, shouted "Hurrah", and rushed off to join the jubilant procession.

**NEW DANISH GOVT.?**

King Christian of Denmark has asked former Prime Minister Wilhelm Buhl to form a new Danish Government as soon as possible, composed of members of different political parties and of the Danish Freedom Movement. A temporary Danish Government takes over at 8 o'clock this morning. Christmas Moeler is the new Foreign Minister and Ole Bjorn Kraft, the Minister of Defence.

**COMPLETE CAPITULATION IN OFFING**

Danish Gendarmerie, trained in Sweden, have started on their way to Denmark with the consent of the Swedish Government. The German Gestapo in Copenhagen chose this moment to leave for Norway. Everywhere it is felt the surrender is only the prelude to complete capitulation,' as underlined in the last clause of the "Instrument of Surrender", which German Commanders had to sign. In his fifth and last clause, Field-Marshal Montgomery insisted that it was independent of, and without prejudice to, and will be superseded by "any general instrument of surrender imposed by Allied powers on Germany and German armed forces as a whole."

**DANES CELEBRATE LIBERATION**

Danes are to-day celebrating liberation in every city, town and village according to reports reaching London.

Several incidents involving as number of deaths have been reported following clashes between Germans and Danes and between Danes and Quislings, but it is generally expected that the liberation will proceed smoothly.

**COLLAPSE ALONG 70-MILE FRONT**

PARIS, S.H.A.E.F. May 5. (Reuter): To-day's communique from Gen. Eisenhower reports that following the Allied juncture in Italy, practically all organised resistance has collapsed along a 70-mile front extending from 30-miles east of Austria's western border with Germany to 15-miles east of Innsbruck.

**IN AUSTRIA**

In Austria, the Allies have reached Altenberg, three miles north-east of Lin.

The Inn river was crossed eight miles south of Passau. Other forces spanning out from Innsbruck advanced 18-miles along the Inn.

North of the Regen, Allies have reached Grum in Czechoslovakia, while other elements advanced to a point 10-miles inside Czechoslovakia.

**PRAGUISTS URGED TO JOIN PATRIOTS**

LONDON, May 5 (Reuter): A Czech broadcast from London tonight broadcast an appeal to all people in Prague to join the patriots who have risen against the Germans in the Czech capital. The broadcast said: "No one may stay aside everyone should join in the fight".

Shortly before 11-0 G.M.T. to-day, Prague radio broadcast a call for help. Since then the station has been off the air.

The broadcast was made on the authority of the Czech Government.

**DOENITZ'S CALL TO CONTINUE FIGHTING?**

NEW YORK, May 5. (U.P.A.): The German Fuehrer, Admiral Doenitz, broadcasting from an unidentified radio station, to-day asked German armies in Austria, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia to continue the battle 'to save as many Germans as possible from Bolshevization and enslavement'. The broadcast was heard here by the Federal Communications Commission.

LONDON, May 5. (U.P.A.): An uprising of the resistance movement in Czechoslovakia has commenced and fighting is in progress in some areas, according to reliable sources here.

The uprising at present is centered in Moravia, according to to-day's reports, which added that the situation in the city of Prague is "obscure".

STOCKHOLM May 5, (U. P. A.): German warships began a 25-minute shelling of the Oesterbro section of Copenhagen at 10.00 o'clock this morning, killing ten and wounding others.

## *MONTY IN COPENHAGEN*

### *Rumour Of Norway's Capitulation Unconfirmed*

STOCKHOLM, May 5 (Reuter): There is still no confirmation of the persistent rumour here that the Germans in Norway have capitulated.

Oslo correspondent of the Scandinavian Telegram Bureau reports that Terboven, German Commissioner in Norway will resign to-day. Terboven is believed to have arrived in Oslo late last night by plane.

STOCKHOLM, May 5. (Reuter): According to reports reaching the newspaper "Aftontidningen" Field-Marshal Montgomery is arriving in Copenhagen to-day with the Allied Military Commission. It is believed discussions will take place with the Danish General Gortz about disarmament and removal of German troops from Denmark.

It is believed that British troops will March into Copenhagen late to-day under the command of Gen. Dempsey.

## *NOON'S REJOINDER TO GANDHIJI*

### *"Why Lay Conditions Before You Do A Good Deed"*

SAN FRANCISCO, May 5. (Reuter): Sir Firoz Khan Noon commenting in a special Reuter interview on Mr. Gandhi's statement that he would cooperate with Sir Firoz Khan Noon's wish that he should retire in favour of Pandit Nehru if Sir Firoz Khan asked the Government of India to release Pandit Nehru said: **"If Mr. Gandhi thinks my suggestion for his retirement in favour of Pandit Nehru is good on merits, I cannot understand a great man like Mr. Gandhi laying down conditions before he does a good deed".**

(See Page 13).

## *POLISH TALKS WITH RUSSIA*

**SAN FRANCISCO, May 5 (Reuter): The British and United States Govenments have refused to continue the Polish talks with Russia, it was announced by the British Delegation here to-day.**

The British Foreign Minister, Mr. Anthony Eden, and the United States Secretary of State, Mr. Edward Stettinius, on being told by the Soviet Foreign Minister, M. Vyacheslav Molotov, that 16 Polish political leaders who disappeared about one month ago were under arrest by the Russians, replied to him that they refused to continue discussions on the Polish questions at the San Francisco Conference.

## STOP PRESS

**POLISH DELEGATION IN MOSCOW**

LONDON, May 5 (U.P.A.): **The delegation of 16 Polish officials with regard to whom the British Government has queried Russia are now in Moscow, according to a Radio Moscow broadcast quoting the Soviet Tass News Agency, after having been arrested by the military authorities and accused of keeping an illegal radio in the rear of Soviet troops.**

***********************

## LATEST COMMERCIAL

COTTON (JULY)

New York, May 5.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing | 22.75 |
| To-day's Opening | 22.78 |
| Difference | +03 |
| To-day's Closing | 22.78 |
| Difference | +03 |

# Law And Life

By

"Jarvim"

### The Liabilities Of Laundries

A very interesting decision was given by the English Court of Appeal early this year. One Alderslade sent certain handkerchiefs to a laundry company to be laundered. They were lost and never returned to him. The terms upon which the laundry company had accepted the articles included a clause to the effect that the maximum amount allowed for lost or damaged articles was twenty times the charge made for laundering. The laundry company relied on this clause for the purpose of limiting its liability for the lost handkerchiefs. On behalf of Alderslade it was, on the other hand contended that the clause in question did not cover cases of loss by negligence.

Analysing the entire legal relationship between the customer and the the laundry, Lord Greene who delivered judgment of the court observed that the hard core of the contract was the obligation of the laundry company to launder. That being the primary obligation, no question of taking due care entered into it. If it failed to launder the articles, it would be no use saying, "I did my best and exercised due care. I am sorry if the linen is not properly laundered." But the safe custody of the goods before and after they are laundered is quite on a different footing. It is one of the ancillary obligations of a laundry. It is not an absolute obligation as if the laundry were an insurer of the goods but merely an obligation to take reasonable care in the matter of returning the goods.

That being the only obligation of the laundry with regard to the safe custody of articles, Lord Greene observed that if the clause limiting its liability to twenty times the laundering charges did not apply to loss by negligence, to what else could it apply? Unless that was covered by the clause, there would be no conteut for it at all. It was, therefore held that the liability of the laundry for the loss of the handkerchiefs was limited to twenty times the launder ing charges.

Two illustrations given by Lord Greene in his judgment are very instructive. If, while articles are waiting to be washed in the laundry a thief, through no fault of the laundry company is not liable. Nor would it be liable, if while returning the goods by van to its customer, a negligent driver of a lorry drives into it and overturns it, with the result that it is set on fire and the goods are destroyed.

Lord Green's judgment is very useful for us all. Once and for all, it has cleared up in our minds the incidents of a legal relationship which is of everyday occurrence in our lives.

* * *

### The Heresy Of Law

Religion as well as society have, since ages immemorial regarded unflinching obedience to the husband as the highest virtue of a dutiful wife. But with the march of times, in the higher rungs of society the husband's influence has gradually waned. The Privy Council laid down very recently that there was no presumption, in every case in which a wife conferred a gratuitous benefit on her husband, that he had influence over her. With all respect to that exalted tribunal, we do not think that the law so laid down by them is in accord with life in Indian villages where the husband still beats his wife as a matter of policy. The eminent law lord who delivered the judgment went on to observe that undue influence can be more easily established and, indeed, may be assumed in the case of transactions between parent and infant child, solicitor and client and spiritual adviser and penitent! However, in the case before them the wife was a submissive wife, and their lordships came to the conclusion that the evidence abundantly justified a presumption that she was acting under the influence of her husband for whose benefit she had executed the mortgage in question. The Privy Council found on the evidence that the husband was at the end of his resources and required money to stave off pressing demands, and that the income of the wife's property was all there was to support the family. To mortgage their only means of livelihood for this purpose was characterized by their lordships as "an action which no right-minded person ought to have entertained." We will only refer the eminent law lords to the authority of Milton who said,

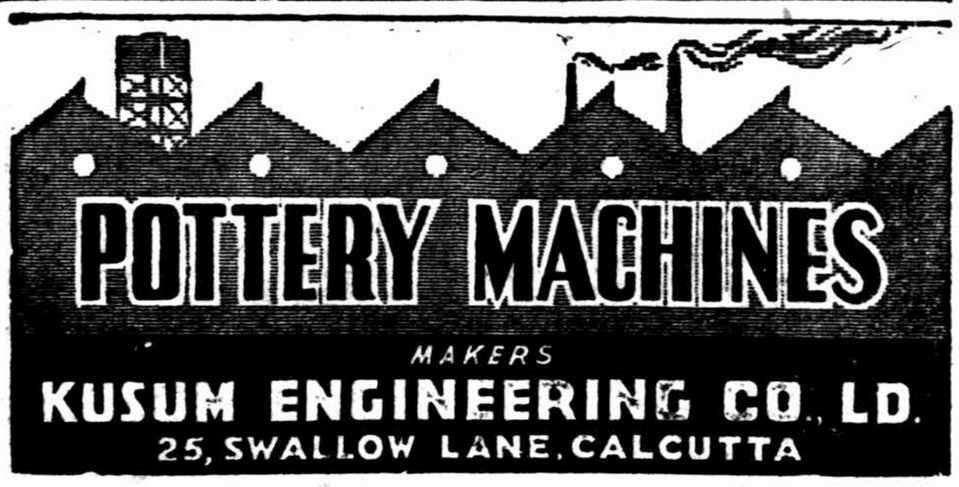
> "The wife, where danger or dishonour lurks,
> Safest and seemliest by her husband stays,
> Who guards her, or with her the worst endures."

Women in our villages will still prefer to follow this authority to that of the Privy Council.

* * *

### Relief For Earned Income

It is a matter of public satisfaction that an Ordinance has been issued which gives relief from income-tax in respect of income earned by personal exertion. When one has earned income by the sweat of one's brow, only to find that the state takes away a large chunk of it by way of income-tax, it creates a sense of frustration and makes one feel that it is no use going all out in one's work. The weakening of the incentive to work is, for society, a most unhealthy symptom—particularly in a country which is on the threshold of intensive industrialisation. Apart from the economic aspect of it, even from the moral standpoint it is but fair that the state should discriminate between those who render valuable services to it and the parasites who feed fat on their father's fortunes. The new Ordinance exempts from tax only such portion of earned incomes as may be annually fixed by the Central Legislature. Even so, it imparts a socialistic touch to taxation which is most welcome in a poor country like ours. We trust that the Legislature will be liberal in fixing the proportion of earned income to be exempted from income-tax and thus give deserving relief to honest labour. The new Ordinance gives no relief to earned income in respect of super-tax. It is true that those who are in a position to pay super-tax need no relief. But we wonder whether it would not be advisable to extend the relief to some extent even in respect of super-tax with a view to give a powerful fillip to the wave of industrialisation that will sweep our country in the post-war era which, happily, is not far off now.


★ IT IS THE FUTURE YOU *MUST* THINK ABOUT!

What you do now will influence your future life. It can make all the difference between continued unskilled toil for a low salary and creative technical jobs with the assurance of an ever-increasing income.

If you have passed or studied upto the Matriculation or an equivalent standard, you can equip yourself for a lucrative career. Here are four trades which will be in great demand after the war. You can qualify now for a well-paid job and a bright future in the new India of tomorrow.

★ You will get free training under expert instructors.
★ You will start earning from the day you join.
★ Your employment with the Defence Services will increase your experience and skill.
★ After the war you will be qualified for a well-paid technical job in industry.

| PAY | While under training. (Enrolled trainees) | After training. (On posting to Defence Services) |
|---|---|---|
| *Instrument Mechanic* | (a) Rs. 59-4-0 p.m. (b) ,, 44-4-0 p.m. | Rs. 63-0-0 to Rs. 94-14-0 p.m. |
| *Radio Mechanic* | (a) ,, 59-4-0 p.m. (b) ,, 44-4-0 p.m. | ,, 63-0-0 to ,, 94-14-0 p.m. |
| *Draughtsman* | ,, 63-0-0 p.m. | ,, 78-0-0 to ,, 123-0-0 p.m. |
| *Surveyor* | ,, 63-0-0 p.m. | ,, 78-0-0 to ,, 123-0-0 p.m. |

(a) If age at the time of enrolment is between 17½ to 30 years.
(b) If age at the time of enrolment is between 17 to 17½ years—for the first six months of training thereafter as in (a).

Unenrolled Matriculate trainees while under training will get Rs. 45/- p.m. and non-matriculate trainees from Rs. 24/- to Rs. 26/- p.m. in all the above trades.

Besides pay, enrolled trainees will also be entitled to *FREE* board and lodging, *FREE* medical attention, *FREE* uniform and clothing and numerous other concessions.

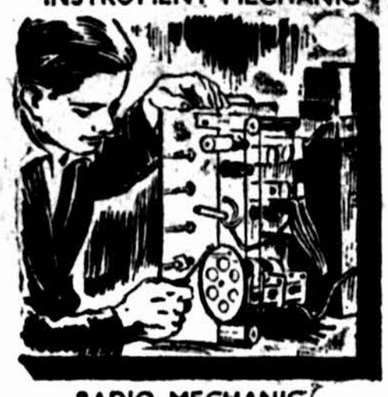
**EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS.** *Draughtsmen and Surveyors.* Candidates should normally be Matriculates; if non-matriculates, should be well educated and capable of assimilating training in these trades.

*Instrument Mechanics and Radio Mechanics.* Matriculates, equivalent or 9/10 Jamaat men capable of passing an Army educational test based on the matriculation standard.

**AGE.** *Draughtsmen and Surveyors.* Matriculates 16½ to 30 years. Non-matriculates: 17½ to 30 years.

*Instrument Mechanics and Radio Mechanics.* 17 to 30 years.

**PHYSICAL STANDARDS.** Candidates must conform to certain prescribed standards and be fit in all respects.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**WRITE NOW** for the prospectus which gives the fullest details to:—

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AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE

# CITY AND SUBURBS

## To-day

Hindu: Chaitra II Vad 9 2001
Muslim: Jamadil-Avval 23, 1364.
Parsi: Ader 5 1314.
Sunrise: 7-8 a.m., Sunset 8-2 p.m.
Hightide 7-13, 20-117, Lowtide 1-57, 13-25.

### Domestic Occurrence

DHANSUKHBHAI L. RANDERIA, Proprietor Messrs. Modern Engineering Company expired at his residence at 59, Khetwadi Main Road, Uthamana Ceremony will take place to-day at 5-30 p.m.

## To-day's Engagements

'RAJABHAKTI': The South Indian Association will put on board the famous Tamil Drama 'Rajabhakti' to-day at 8-30 p.m. at the Damodar Thakersey Hall, Parel.

BOMBAY TAMIL SANGHAM: At 11-30 a.m. at Pioneer School premises, Matunga, Mr. S. Kandaswamy will speak on "Why Planning."

ANDHRA YUVAJANA SANGHAM

The Reception Committee of the Fifth Bombay Provincial Andhra Social Conference will meet at R. M. Bhatt High School, to-day at 6 p.m.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Mrs. Vasundharabai Chandavarkar will conduct Divine Service to-day at the Prarthana Samaj, Girgaum, at 5-30 p.m.

GAUDIYA MISSION: Pandit Ragalankar will speak on "Fundamental Duty and Effects of its Non Observance" in English to-day at 6-30 p.m., Culliandas Building, Gowalia Tank Road.

MAZDAZNAN PRAYER MEETING: To-day (Sunday), at 10-30 a.m. at Alexandra Girls' School Hall, 31, Waudby Road, Sermon by Dastur Bode on "What claims in Three its Birth". At 6-15 p.m. Exposition on the philosophy of "How and whence came the first Man to the Earth".

ARYA SAMAJ, FORT: On the occasion of the 18th Anniversary Celebration of the Arya Samaj, Fort, to-day (Sunday) there will be Mahila Sammelan under the Presidentship of Mrs. Hirawati Mansukhlal Desai from 4-30 p.m. to 6 p.m. and also Raja Narayanlal Bansilal Pitti will preside after 6 p.m. Physical demonstration will be shown by the Bramcharinis of Arya Kanya Mahavidayalaya, Baroda.

### Banaji Limji Agiari Anniversary Celebrations

The 237th anniversary of the Banaji Limji Agiari, (the oldest fire temple in Bombay) situated at Banaji Lane, Fort, will be celebrated on Thursday (May 10) at 9 a.m. with a Jashan ceremony, followed by a Jashan ceremony, arranged by Parsi residents of the street, and the customary Adergan Jashan at 4 and 7 p.m. respectively.


*Your Dancing Idol of the Screen*

**MUMTAZ ALI**
Presents
**"THE STARRY WAY"**
GRAND DANCE and VOCAL RECITAL and VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT
MUMTAZ Will appear in His own Inimitable Features including "Delhi-se Doolan Laya Re"
MUMTAZ IN A CHINESE COMEDY
MUMTAZ supported by a Galaxy of stage and screen notable Dancers, Singers and Variety Artists
THURSDAY, MAY 10th, 1945
**ROYAL OPERA HOUSE**
6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
In appreciation of
HORNIMAN GOLDEN JUBILEE
TICKETS From Royal Opera House, Mrs. Bapsy Sabavala's Office, Industrial Assurance Building, Opp. Churchgate Station, Moosa Shariff & Sons, 17 Mohamed Ali Road and Mr. D. S. Bajpai, "Bombay Sentinel" Office.
RATES: Rs. 5, 10/-, 15/-, 30/-, 40/-, 60/-.

**Prof. D. S. Umrootkar of the editorial staff of the "Bombay Sentinel" was married to Miss Kusum Wakharkar, M.A., S.T.C. on Tuesday. The bride is an accomplished lady of the Daiwadna community and serving as a teacher in the Indian Education Society's High School for girls, Dadar. A large gathering of friends and admirers including colleagues of the bridegroom was present at the Anandilal Podar Balika High School at Phanaswadi where the marriage took place.**

## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE WORK

### Lady Cowasji Deplores Lack Of Properly Trained Staff

"The main requirement for all welfare work is a properly trained staff and the lack of training personnel is the greatest handicap in amplifying the task of expanding welfare work in rural areas", said Lady Cowasji Jehangir, presiding over the ninth annual meeting of the Bombay Mofussil Maternity, Child Welfare and Health Council, at the Committee Room of the Secretariat, to-day.

She stated that the training of Midwives was not making much progress as was anticipated. Owing to war conditions, it had been found "Dai Training" to be a lucrative alternative.

She observed that the first essential preliminary for welfare work in any Post-War Reconstruction Scheme which Government might be contemplating to bring into existence was a "Trained Personnel" from the Doctor to the "Dai" who should be "social spirited" and possessed "Village Bias."

Reviewing the work of the Council she said: "Food exhibitions in various parts have been held for the benefit of the masses and have been greatly appreciated and attended by housands. Interest in the subject is noticeable by the direct questions and information asked for from time to time. The Food Exhibition formed, I understand, the most popular part of the Fruit and Flower Show held in the city, early this year."

She informed the meeting that efforts were being made to make the Public Health School popular in order to give proper "Village Training" and in order to do so thoroughly, they were considering shifting the present school from Poona to Satara where better village conditions prevailed and greater facilities would be made available by the Government. Post-War Reconstruction Scheme which they proposed to inaugurate in the district.

The Council adopted the annual report and elected office-bearers for the current year.

KHAN SAHEB GOVT RELEASES 48 SECURITY PRISONERS SO FAR.

PESHAWAR, May 4, (A. P. I.): According to a Press "communique" 48 security prisoners have been released since the formation of the present ministry while those on whom restrictions have been removed total 25. Restrictions have also been relaxed by the present ministry in the case of 11 persons.

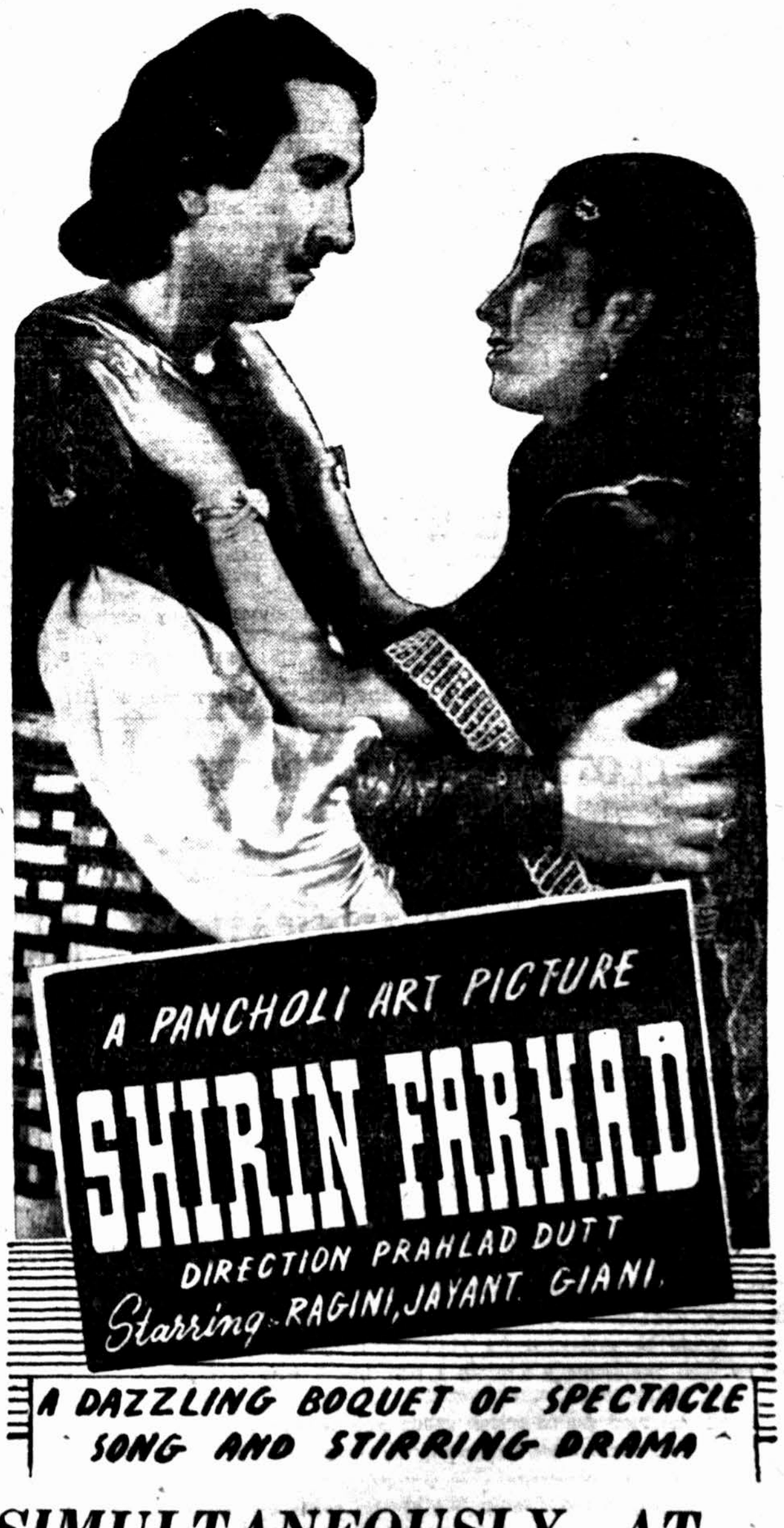
## TO-DAY ON RADIO

BOMBAY—1
SUNDAY May 6.

244 m (1,231 kc/s) 8.0 a.m. News (H) 8-15 News (E) 8.30 Mixed Melodies 8.50 News (M) 9.0 News (G) 9-10 Tomorrow 9-15 A P Narayangaonkar 9.30 Vinayakrao Ghangrekar 9-55 Anjanibai Loleka[illegible] 11-0 A I R Orchestra 11.15 Kesarbai Bandodkar 11-45 A R Oza 12-0 p.m. Indirabai Khadilkar 12.15 Sardar Gul Raja 12-30 Bhavgeet 12.45 News (M) 12-50 News News (G) 12-55 News (H) 1.0 Narayan rao Vyas 1-30 News (E) 1.40 Music 2-30 Music from Film 4.20 Children's Programme (M) 5.0 Kesarbai Bandodkar 5.45 Topical Talk 5-55 Locals 6.0 A P Narayangaokar 6-15 A R Oza 6-30 News (E) 6.40 News (H) 6-45 Anjanibai Lolekar 7-15 Indirabai Khadilkar 7-30 Sardar Gul Raja 7.45 Vinayakrao Ghangrekar 8.15 News (M) 8-30 News (G) 8-45 Playing Something 9.0 News (H) 9.20 News (E) 9-30 B B C News 9.45 Man Versus Microbe (E) 10-0 Idea that Struck 10-15 Musical Interlude 10.30 Yehudi Menuhin and Orchestra.


**NAVIN PICTURES'**
*Colossal Spectacular Production*
# BHARTHARI
Starring
SURENDRA, MUMTAZ SHANTI, AROON AND JAHANARA KAJJAN
*Director:* CHATURBHUJ A. DOSHI
*Music:* KHEMCHAND PRAKASH
**From 18th instant at**
**ROYAL OPERA HOUSE**

**FROM THE FLAMING PAGES OF THE LOVE'S SUPREME HISTORY...**
***. . THEY COME TO YOU . .!***




**A DAZZLING BOQUET OF SPECTACLE SONG AND STIRRING DRAMA**

***SIMULTANEOUSLY AT***
*AIR-CONDITIONED*

**REGAL**
3-30, 6-30, 9-30
Matinee on Sunday at 10 a.m.
*Advance Booking*
9 to 1 and 2 to 6

**CAPITOL**
1, 4, 7, 9-45
Matinee Daily 1 p.m.
*Advance Booking*
9-30 to 12-30 & 2-30 to 5

★ *PRAKASH-EVERGREEN RELEASE*

*Hitler's Legacy*

# Germany Flattened Out Without Hope

## *Russians Still Hunting For His Corpse In Debris Of Berlin*

From D. F. KARAKA "Chronicle" War Correspondent

S.H.A.E.F. May 4. (Midnight).

Field Marshal Montgomery reported to Gen. Eisenhower to-day that all enemy forces in Holland north-west of Germany and Denmark including Heligoland and Frisian islands have surrendered to the 21st Army group, with effect from to-morrow (Saturday) 8-0 hours British Double Summertime. This is the battlefield surrender.

Earlier to-day, which has been a most hectic day at the Supreme Headquarters had come news of American Seventh breaking through the Brenner Pass to link up with Allied forces who had been fighting in Italy. These two great news flashes which gladdened the hearts of men all over the world had fulfilled the prophecy at Yalta which said "Nazi Germany is doomed".

To-day, May 4, 1945, the military defeat of Germany is virtually complete and every semblance of Nazi militarism has been smashed and which, God willing, it will never recover. So has come to end that diabolical regime in Germany which sought to enslave the whole world and almost succeeded in destroying the foundation of civilisation. Never has a bloodier war been fought in the annals of man and never has it been fought for a more righteous cause. Rightly has it been called a crusade for even though the Allied war aims were often confused, one thing stood out clear namely, what Allies and Russia fought was a most despicable group of men that ever walked over the face of earth. On that point, there are no two opinions. Nazi Germany was anti God anti decency anti human, anti everything which common men of the world had learnt through generations to respect.

SURRENDER, ONLY CHOICE.

What has happened in the course of a single day is guaged from Gen. Eisenhower's statement issued at the S.H.A.E.F. late this evening. The Supreme Commander stated that German forces on the west front had disintegrated. He pointed out how, what was left of two German armies surrendered to a single American division. He issued what is one last warning and perhaps even the last appeal to German reason when he went on to say "any further losses Germans incur on this front, are due to their failure instantly to quit. They know they are beaten. Any further hesitation is due either to their own stupidity or that of the German Government. On land, sea and in air, Germans are thoroughly whipped. Their only recourse is to surrender".

What is left of Germans still fighting? There is still Norway to which some Germans have desperately fled for safety. There are two small central pockets. Said a S.H.A.E.F. spokesman reflecting the general feeling of good humour which pervades over the S.H.A.E.F. to-day "one of them must have probably disappeared in the last ten minutes". These pockets are—one between Magdeburg and Brandenburg and the other between Chemnitz and Dresden. There is also a tiny pocket north of the Austrian frontier. There is the remainder of Germans waiting to be overrun by Russians in Czechoslovakia. There is Central Austria awaiting the same fate. Dunkirk the Channel islands and the Atlantic Coast pockets, Saint Nazaire, Lorraine and La Rochelle. Of course, there is still the remnant of German army holding out in Yugoslavia. When these are over "V" Day can be proclaimed. S.H.A.E.F.'s rough estimate of German troops involved in the northern sectors of surrender is half a million. This in addition to the half million already captured during the last two days—in all a million Germans, surrendering to a single British army.

In the face of these figures of Germans surrendering everywhere, it is not important anymore whether the reports about Hitler's death are correct or not. It is not the man that matters, but what he stood for. His work of destruction and his plans for world domination now have been completely foiled. The Nazi creed has been shattered. There is no doubt that during the height of his power, he shook half the world with terror. He outmanoeuvred some of the best brains of Europe and fooled time and again world's best statesmen of our time. He demoralised half a dozen nations of the world by his cunning propaganda which had unbelievable psychological effect in the early days of the war. His rise to power was the swiftest in history and there is no parallel comparable to his "achievement" if achievement it can be called. Within seven years that followed his self styled appointment, as Fuhrer of the German people, he mobilised the entire resources of Germany—manpower, materials and labour to build a war machine which became the terror of Europe. He said "to-day Germany is ours. To-morrow all the world".

The ex-Chancellor of Germany, he became its dictator and from that, he wanted to become the supreme dictator of world. His ambition stopped at no frontiers. Treaties he made were like scraps of paper when his armies marched into countries of his neighbours, like herd of elephants they trampled down the flower which was mankind. No man had sunk so low. To-day Russians are still hunting for his corpse in the debris of Berlin which is all that is left as a legacy by him to the German people. Shattered homes, dead bodies and debris.

His favourite 'hide-out' Berchtesgaden where he went for inspiration has also fallen to-day exploding the myth that Nazis would hold out in the "redoubt" area and fight from the mountains. Everything that was Nazi has just caved in over his dead body.

### LONDON TOWER FOR LORD "HAW HAW"?

For many, the day of reckoning is at hand. It is reported that the London Tower is already ready to receive Lord "Haw Haw" whose broadcasts for Berlin changed in tone as he appeared for the last time over the Hamburg radio the other day and sounded hopelessly drunk. Though London would not officially, confirm his capture the Tower is ready complete with sentry to receive him. It is said he will occupy the same cell as given to the "officer of Tower". On way to it, he will pass through the traitors' gate in the bloody Tower. In the last broadcast at which his deputy Edward Dietz took over, "Haw Haw" said "the legend of Adolf Hitler will be eternal. It will never be eradicated from the hearts and minds of the German youth. They will think of him as a man who united the Germans for the first time in history".

Truest thing that "Haw Haw" said in his whole career as Germany's ace English-Speaking Radio commentator was "for the last time perhaps I shall be able to-night to give my views on Jews". It was the last time. So there, all coming in—one by one. Onetime "big shots" are now humble prisoners of war. Von Rundstedt was the biggest catch to date, Rundstedt said to the "Daily Mail" correspondent John Hall that Allied air might had accounted for his failure to repel the Normandy invasion. Rundstedt said, Allied air attacks accentuated his heart trouble. To which can be added, mental wrecks it made of the other leading Nazis.

Generals are daily "takes" in the capture bag. During April, 150 general officers and admirals were counted in. It is amazing how S.H.A.E.F. to-day inspite of undue pressure of work due to hundreds and thousands of words being filed to-day from here, still retains, a sense of humour. To-day "klaxon horn" which announces each handout with one blast and flash message with three blasts was working at full pressure. Five times during the day, it sounded flash calls constituting record in the history of S.H.A.E.F. Already, on the fourth occasion, an American war correspondent caustically remarked "must be Japs surrendering this time". But a hardboiled barman who is doing overtime to-night said: "when war is over it will sound nine blasts. That is all I wait for". While the atmosphere here is one of exultation and jubilance, Allied airmen flying over the Czech border report amazing road scenes west of Prague. They say thousands of persons and vehicles of all kinds—motors, horse-drawn carriages, even tanks covered with household articles—driving along a ten-mile road westwards towards American lines. They have seen six tanks carrying beds and mattresses with soldiers and civilians alike. When the Allied airmen appeared on the scene, tanks hoisted a white flag. Seeing it was not a military movement, Allied airmen spared them strafing.

"Give me five years" Hitler said, "and I will give your a different Germany". This was the great banner that hung over a German town as we entered it. That too he did for Germany. He gave them a Germany such as they have never seen before—a Germany flattened out without hope, without future. Perhaps the other poster which read "du bist nichts dein vol ist alles" meaning "you are nothing; the state is all" is more true of Nazi philosophy than anything else they have said. Or perhaps, it would have been truer had Hitler said "you are nothing. I am all". For him, they gave everything believing in him as in a god. What they did not give, he took. It is difficult to believe German people will worship him when they learn the truth and when they see for themselves as they have seen at Buchenwald and elsewhere inhumanities their leaders committed in the name of Germany.

Rest of the world has already passed its verdict on Adolf Hitler and his Third Reich. In time, Germans of this generation and the next will also pass judgment on him. It is too soon to tell.

## "INDIA'S NATIONAL VOICE STILLED"

(Continued From Page 11)

ernment. She is without a national government or national flag and without any national representation or diplomatic exchange in the Councils of Nations except by employees and appointees of her British masters.

Such a state of affairs, I submit, is not only a grave moral and political wrong to India but a travesty of the claim that the United Nations' Conference consists of representatives of sovereign nations. Continuance of such a situation affecting the honour, liberty, peace and progress of onefifth of mankind is irreconcilable alike with the concepts that have inspired the United Nations' conference and with the new World Order which, it is hoped, will be ushered in as a result of its concrete decisions.

Commissar Molotov has said 'we all know that a time will come when the voice of independent India will be heard'. Why should such voice not be heard now? The Indian National Congress Party representing the Indian people has always stood uncompromisingly against Fascism, Nazism and Imperialism. Organised Fascism and Nazism has now been liquidated. Imperialism alone remains and is entrenched in a system which implies coercion, domination and exploitation of one country by another.

I submit that this system should be renounced in principle and abandoned in practice by an unequivocal acknowledgement and declaration of a free India.

I speak here for my country because its national voice has been stilled by British duress. But I speak also for those countries which like India are under the heels of alien militarists and cannot speak for themselves. I speak in particular for Burma, Malaya, Indo-China and Dutch East-Indies, all bound to my own country by the closest ties of historical and cultural kinship and which cherish aspirations to national freedom like our own.

Liberation from Japan should mean for them, I submit, liberation from all alien imperialism so far as this conference is concerned.

The voice of some 600 million enslaved people of Asia may not be officially heard at this conference and those who have usurped their birthright, freedom, may cynically claim to speak for them but there will be no real peace on this earth so long as they are denied justice.

Recognition of India's independence now will be a proclamation and assurance to the whole world that the statesmen of the United Nations assembled at this solemn conclave at San Fancisco have in truth and honour heralded the dawn of a new and better day for an all but crucified humanity."

The memorandum submitted by Mrs. Vijayalaxmi Pandit to the San Francisco Conference on behalf of the India League of America and the National Committee for India's Freedom calling for an immediate declaration of India's independence is being distributed by the Conference Secretariat to all the delegations. This does not, however, mean that it will automatically come up for conference discussion.

In order that any proposal or document from unofficial outside bodies should be decided by the conference it must be formally raised by an individual delegation.

Mrs. Pandit must now find one or more delegations to sponsor and raise her manifesto if she is to get official discussion in the conference.


CLOTH **R** RATIONING

## REGISTRATION OF APPLICATIONS BEGINS FROM MAY 7.

The registration of applications (in C-1 and C-2 forms) for the purchase of rationed cloth in Bombay City and the Bombay Suburban District will begin from May 7.

All existing Government Approved Cloth Shops and other cloth shops now approved for the purpose will be rationed cloth shops. List of such shops can be seen at the Rationing Offices.

The applications, duly certified by Grain Shops in the case of households and by Ward Rationing Offices in the case of establishments, should be presented for registration at any Rationed Cloth Shop between the hours 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 3 p.m. to 7 p.m.

All the food grains ration cards and deposit receipts in case of deposited cards must be presented along with the applications.

After verification and stamping of the cards by Rationing Inspectors posted at the shops and the necessary endorsement by the cloth shop-keeper, the counterfoil and the ration cards or the certificate of eligibility will be returned to the applicant. This counterfoil must be preserved carefully as it will have to be produced at the time of the first purchase of cloth in the month and week mentioned on it. The system regarding the purchase of cloth will be announced in due course.

If you have not yet filled in the prescribed form, please do so now, get it certified by your grain shop and have it registered at a cloth shop.

PLEASE REGISTER EARLY TO AVOID INCONVENIENCE TO YOURSELF LATER.

# 'Free India Will Herald Dawn Of New Era'

## Mrs. Pandit's Test For World Statesmen

## Imperialism Also Must Go Along With Organised Nazism & Fascism

From S. A. SABAVALA
"Chronicle" Special Representative
SAN FRANCISCO, May 4.

**"The recognition of India's independence now will be a proclamation and an assurance to the whole world that the statesmen of the United Nations assembled in this solemn conclave in San Francisco have in truth and honour heralded the dawn of a new and better day for an all but crucified humanity."**

With these words, Mrs. Pandit concludes her memorandum to the Secretary General of U.N.C.I.O.

"India to-day comprising of 400 million people and representing one of the world's oldest and richest civilizations" says Mrs. Pandit is without a National Government, without a National flag and without any representation or diplomatic exchange in the councils of the Nations except by the employees and appointees of her British masters.

TRAVESTY OF THEIR CLAIM.

Such a state, I submit is not only a grave moral and political wrong to India but a travesty of the claim that the United Nations' Conference consists of representatives of Sovereign nations.

Commissar Molotov has said: We all know that the time will come when the voice of a free and independent India will be heard? Why should such a voice not be heard now. Finally, I quote the Indian National Congress party representing the Indian People has stood uncompromisingly against Fascism, Nazism and imperialism. Organised Fascism and Nazism have now been liquidated. Imperialism alone remains entrenched in a system which implies coercion, domination and exploitation of one country by another. The reaction to this passionate denunciation of British rule in India is awaited with interest.

ATLANTIC CHARTER AND ASIA.

Meanwhile, General Romulo, Chairman of the Philippine delegation has added his, what he termed "two cents worth" speaking on behalf of all the inarticulate millions in Asia. He said, we the smaller nations of the world who have always maintained world peace want, desire and demand world peace as one indivisible and unalloyed whole on the basis of justice, racial equality and the spirit of universal brotherhood. It is impossible that the Atlantic Charter should not be applied to Asia, for we Asiatics have suffered in this war even more than the peoples of other hemispheres".

General Romulo was addressing a press conference in which he explained the amendments to the Dumbarton Oaks' proposals made by his delegation.

Explaining the sufferings of his people, shuttlecocked between the clash of wills between America and Japan he affirmed proudly and without reservations that he stood for the freedom and sovereignty of all Asiatic countries.

EMULATE U. S. PRESS.

In this respect we must all pay tribute to the American Fourth Estate which is carrying on a lone and great fight here for all oppressed and dominated peoples. So great is the power of this democratic institution that by its constant probing by its constant nagging, by its constant questioning, it is influencing the framing of the charter along the right lines.

Delegates come down to press conferences not only to give but to see information.

The press is constantly informed and help is constantly sought from it. It is my humble opinion that if we in India could build up just such an organisation and we can, despite all that the British may do to stop us, we will be contributing in invaluable fashion to our struggle not only for liberation but for recognition."

### *MRS. PANDIT ADDRESSES PRESSMEN*

SANDIEGO, (California), May 4. (Reuter): Mrs. Pandit who came here from San Francisco on Thursday night to address a public meeting on "The Coming Indian Democracy", told a press conference to-day "India can play an effective part as an equal partner in the Security Council and her influence can be used for great good in the whole of Asia. Men who represent India at the San Francisco Conference inspire no confidence in the Indian people.

The Conference so far has not dealt specifically with any plan of international justice which will give hope to subject nations so that they will ultimately have a place in the new world. Individual leaders have referred to this and are hopeful that sufficient weight will be given to the fact that peace does not mean peace in Europe only but world peace and no such peace can be of permanent value unless it is shared by all those people who are more or less out of picture."

In her address here last night Mrs. Pandit said "the world has shrunk in size. National barriers are no longer insurmountable—they are mere ledges and unless we all learn to readjust ourselves to this truth, unless great nations help instead of exploiting weaker countries and settle their problems on really just basis, civilisation itself will eventually be destroyed."

She declared, Burma's evacuation by the British early in the war "has for all the time knocked the prestige of the white race on the head" and added that unless those nations which consider themselves superior to weaker countries demonstrated that they have the moral force to carry out the just programme, all such conferences as the United Nations' meeting now in San Francisco will merely "drown in a sea of words."

The memorandum describes the Indian problem as "the acid test of the principles on which the hopes of the Conference are postulated." It states that India's dependent status is "not only grave moral and political wrong to India but a travesty of the claim that the United Nations Conference consists of representatives of sovereign nations. "The imperialist system should now be renounced in principle and abandoned in practice by an unequivocal acknowledgment and declaration of a free India."

Mrs. Pandit declared she spoke also for Burma, Malaya, and Indo-China Dutch Indies for whom she claims "liberation from all alien imperialism."

In the memorandum which is submitted to the Secretary General of the United Nations' Conference on international organisation, Mrs. Pandit describes herself in a formal preamble as "Madame Vijayalakshmi Pandit, spokesman for India."

### *Spokesman For India*

The text of the Memorandum adds "as a member of the Indian National Congress Party in India and one who has been selected to be the spokesman for India on the occasion of the United Nations' Conference for international organisation in San Francisco by the India League of America (which is an organisation predominently of American citizens devoted to the cause of Indian freedom) and by the National Committee for India's Freedom (which represents a vast majority of Indian nationals resident in United States) I desire respectfully to submit the following observations and representations with a request that you place them before the members of the delegations of the United Nations now assembled in the Conference

As M. Molotov mentioned at his press conference on April 13, we have at this conference an Indian delegation. But India is not an independent state. We all know firstly that India is not an independent state, secondly there is a delegation present at this conference from India which was invited at the request of the British Government and thirdly, she understands that some time in the future the voice of independent India will be heard, provides an opportune moment for the discharge of necessary duty, namely draw the attention of the United Nations' Conference to the problem of India, which is at once the acid test of the principles on which the hopes of the conference are postulated and a cancerous menace to the prospects of lasting concord and harmony among nations after the labours of this conference, as we all hope, are fruitfully concluded.

Let me recapitulate a few essential and inescapable facts. India to-day comprises some 400 million people naturally and necessarily consisting of various racial, religious and cultural groups and with a geographical area almost the size of the continent of Eprope. Nevertheless, India is a geographical unit, cultural unit and economic unit. India, furthermore, represents one of the oldest living civilisations of the world and has been the centre of culture for centuries.

**Vijaya Laxmi Pandit**

time will come when the voice of independent India will be heard too. Nevertheless we share the view held by the British Government that the representatives of India should be granted a seat at this conference, imperfect though her status is.'

The Memorandum continues "the fact that the head of the delegation of one of the four sponsoring nations at this conference has pointed out

### *Grave Moral Wrong*

Yet India is to-day a dependency of Great Britain which is presented at this conference by the grace and by the agency of her Imperial Gov-

(Continued On Page 10)


**A proud service...**

**The Royal Indian Navy is comprised of men from all parts of India. Proud in her traditions nothing could fill any man with greater pride than to be fighting in company with the Navies of the United Nations in the greatest sea war of all time.**

**This proud Sea Service of India continues to expand. Now is the time for the pride of India's youth to officer her fighting Navy by joining the Royal Indian Naval Volunteer Reserve.**

R·I·N

*India's Navy*

**Details can be obtained from the Secretary of your nearest Selection Board, your District Magistrate, Commissioner of Police, or Recruiting Office, or D. A. A. G (Rtg) at.**

Assaye Buildings,
Colaba, Bombay.

**A proud appointment in itself, a commission in the Royal Indian Naval Volunteer Reserve also has many additional advantages. For example, there is no doubt that the training and subsequent experience gained while serving in the R. I. N. will provide many men with extremely fine qualifications for a successful career in civil life. Also, Government are keeping vacant a large number of posts under their control. These posts will later be filled by men who have served with India's Forces. Vast plans are now being made to enable candidates from the Services to undergo special training at Government expense, in selected trades and professions. Those youths who give up their University studies to join the Services are entitled to valuable post-war educational concessions whereby they may continue their studies after the war. Actual details may be obtained from Universities.**

AAA 20

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2 ANNAS PER WORD
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**Wanted for young Muslim 25** having decent income in good establishment in Bombay, capable, cultured and educated bride must be strong in English and efficient in other Languages, Irrespective widow or orphan. Person from Northern India and Nizam State may also send details to Box No. 7945, "Bombay Chronicle".

**We suggest Princes, I.C.S., and** other Officers and pretty, rich virgins and widows of all religions, castes and Provinces. Happy Marriage 7, Beadon Road, Lahore. 3052

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## SITUATIONS VACANT

**Wanted an efficient Manager for** a Restaurant. Apply stating experience Box No. 8076, "Bombay Chronicle".

**Wanted for Mahabir Insurance** Company Ltd. a Manager having extensive experience of organising Life Offices. Apply stating qualifications particulars of experience and minimum emoluments acceptable to Karam Chand Thapar, Managing Director, 5 Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta. 3145

**Wanted a governess well up in** English, Hindi, Music and dancing for the daughter of an industrial magnate and millionaire in Bihar. Salary according to qualifications. Apply immediately with testimonials stating salary acceptable C/o. Post Box No. 3146, 'Bombay Chronicle".

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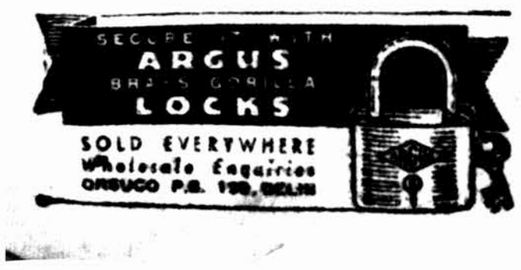


# PUBLIC NOTICES

**"THE COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY, BENGAL**

College re-opens on 2nd July, 1945 after the Summer Vacation.

Applications in prescribed form for admission into this College for the Session 1945-46 (forms obtainable on application with a postage of -/-/9) will be received upto 31st May, 1945.

All applications must be accompanied by (1) a registration fee of Re. 1, (2) a certificate from the Head of the Institute where the applicant last studied and (3) a certificate from a registered medical practitioner about physical fitness of the applicant for engineering studies.

The applicants will have to inform the Principal, the results of their University examinations as soon as possible. Selected candidates will be asked to appear before a Selection Board by the 3rd week of June, 1945.

Detailed information regarding courses of studies, qualifications for admission etc. will be found in the College Prospectus, obtainable on sending a sum of Rupee one and annas eight only to the Principal, P. O. Jadavpur College, Dt. 24 Perganas." 3159


3rd BIG WEEK!

STORY OF LOVE'S TRIANGLE!

ASHOK KUMAR
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It's a TREAT to Meet

YAKUB, KAUSALYA, GOPE
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## CITY'S NEW MAYOR FELICITATED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A meeting was held on Saturday evening at the Instituto Luso Indiano Hall under the joint auspices of the Nationalist Christian Party, Indian Christian Association, Maharashtra Nationalist Christian Party and the Goa Association to felicitate Dr. Jos Alban D'Souza on his election to the Mayorality of Bombay. Mr. J. S. S. Malelu presided.

Mr. S. K. Patil, leader of the Municipal Congress Party and Messrs. J. Pinto of the Nationalist Christian Party, Ignatius Fonseka of the Goan Association and J. P. Lobo of the Nationalist Christian Party paid tributes to the new Mayor on behalf of their respective associations. References were made to the work done by Dr. D'Souza for the Christian community and the Bombay city.

Dr. D'Souza replying said that he had confidence of doing great things with the help of the Congress Party and the public of the city. He spoke in short about the three schemes, the Tuberculosis Scheme, the Water Supply Scheme and the Greater Bombay Scheme which were all intended to alleviate the sufferings of the common people.

Progamme for Borivli Training Centre to-day from 3 p.m. to 8 p.m. Exhibition of hand-made articles by the trainees. Physical Demonstration. Bal-Vadi Demonstration. The Chief Guest of the day will be Hon'ble Mr. Mangaldas Pakvasa.


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SHANTA APTE
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MOTILAL
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Music: C. RAMCHANDRA
An EVERGREEN Release

BOSS of the BUSINESS
The Father wanted to be .....by any means FIDELITY is to be adhered to declared the DAUGHTER
And thereby issued a DRAMATIC STRUGGLE

SANJIVAN ART'S
Poem of Fidelity

SAWAN

Director: DWARKA KHOSLA

Producer: MADHAV KALE

2 SECOND WEEK 2

of CROWDED HOUSES

SUPER.

Daily: 4, 7 & 10
Sat., Sun./Matinee at 1 p. m.
Booking: 9 to 11 & 4 to 6

LOVERS of LOVE LOVE it

A Shiraz Production
Producer: K. ABDULLA

Cast
Veena - Sitara - Prithviraj
Yakub - Dixit Wasti and
DURGA KHOTE

Sat., Sun., Matinee at 1 p.m.
Booking 9-30 to 12 & 3-30 to 6

FAMOUS FILMS'
Distinctive Social

PHOOL

2 SECOND WEEK 2

ROXY

Daily 4, 7 and 10


# CITY MARKETS

## GOLD & SILVER

The Bullion market was quiet today with increased selling. Forward Gold opened at Rs 73/2 and improved to Rs 73/6 but later declined to Rs 72/14 on increased selling. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs 74/2. Forward Silver opened at Rs 125/8 and improved to Rs 125/14 and later declined to Rs 124/14. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs 126/6.

Later on the market was quiet and Silver declined to Rs. 123/12. Final closing quotations were as under:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready Silver | 125 | 6 | 0 |
| Silver Settlement | 124 | 2 | 0 |
| Ready Gold | 74 | 0 | 0 |
| Gold Settlement | 72 | 12 | 0 |

KUTCH HUNDI

Bhuj, May 5.

To-day hundi koris 377 gold 70/4.

## BOMBAY COTTON

The local cotton market was expected to open today at Rs 421/8 for July delivery but opened easy at Rs 420/8 and declined to Rs 417 on selling by Karachi Operators. At the decline there was some short covering and the market rallied to Rs 418/8.

Later on there was scattered selling and July declined to Rs 415/12 when scattered covering appeared. The market closed at 3 p m. as under:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| I C C May | 405 | 0 | 0 |
| I C C July | 417 | 4 | 0 |
| I C C Sept. | 431 | 0 | 0 |

COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton July Contract is 650 cent points below New York July at Exchange rate 331

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES.
BOMBAY May 4.

I.C.C. May Highest 413-1/2, Lowest 407-1/2, Closing at 6 p.m. 409.

I.C.C. July Highest 426-1/4, Lowest 418-1/2, Closing at 6 p.m. 420.

I.C.C. Sept. Highest 440, Lowest 433, Closing at 6 p.m. 434-1/2.

Karachi 4F July Highest 43/6/6, Lowest 42/9/6, Closing at 6 p.m. 42/11/9.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE
BOMBAY, May 5.

Tata Ordinary 374 Tata Deferred 2007/8 Indian Iron 38/8 Steel Corpn of Bengal 31/10 Bombay Dyeing 180 7/8 Central India 363/2 Century 895 Gokak 283/12 Kohinoor 593/8 Simplex 25/2 Andhra Valley 1712/8 Tata Hydro 201/4 Tata Power 1625 Associated Cement 229/8 Belapur 211/4 Bombay Burma (Old) 555

CALICUT QUOTATIONS
CALICUT, May 5.

Cocoanuts Raw 65 Dry 85, Cocoanut Oil 300, Copra Office 172/8, Dilpasand 187/8, Madrasnottam 210, Goodgooda 207/8, Pepper Wynaad 370, Country 360 Dry Ginger Chernad 250, Ernad 240, Coffee Robusta 84.

NEW YORK COTTON
NEW YORK, May 4.

| | |
|---|---|
| May | 22.94+02 |
| July | 22.75+04 |
| July highest (2.59 p m) | 22.76+05 |
| July lowest (10.10 a m) | 21.71— |
| October | 22.20+08 |
| December | 22.06+06 |
| January | 22.03+06 |
| March | 21.98+06 |
| May | 21.88+05 |
| July | 21.67+06 |
| Middling Spot | 23.23+02 |

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

| | |
|---|---|
| May | 22.94+04 |
| July | 22.73+05 |
| October | 22.16+06 |
| December | 22.04+06 |
| March | 21.96+06 |
| Middling Spot | 22.35+05 |

## MONEY MARKET

BOMBAY May 5.

LONDON: Banks buying 90 days/st. 1/6 7/32 1 and 2 months.

LONDON: Banks buying 90 days/st. 1/6 1/4 3 to 6 months.

B C. Rates: T T 1/5 15/16 D D 1/5 15/16.

Banks selling T T 1/5 31/32 D D 1/5 31/32.

Banks buying T T 1/6 1/32 D D 1/6 3/32.

LDN/NEW YORK:

Banks selling T T Rs. 332 3/4 D D Rs 332 3/4.

Banks buying T T Rs 329 1/2 D D Rs. 327 1/2.

LDN/MONTREAL:

Banks selling T T Rs. 302 1/2 D D Rs. 302 1/2

Banks buying T T Rs 297 3/4 D D Rs 295 3/4

Tone of Sterling Exchange, Steady dull.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 p.c. Bank of England Rate 2 p.c.

Money:—Call, one and two months 1/4 p c 3 to 5 months 1/2 p.c. 6 to 11 months 3/4 p.c 12 months 1 1/4 p.c.

Tone—Easy

## TRAINING OF RADIO TECHNICIANS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. P. R. Sitharam, Managing Director of the Transformer Corporation of India Ltd., at a tea party held at the Greens Hotel yesterday evening announced that the Board of Directors of the Company had decided to contribute Rs. 50,000 for sending radio technicians from India for expert training in the United States and Britain.

Sir Rahimtulla Chinoy and Khan Bahadur Haji Hassanali Ibrahim complimented Mr. Sitharam for the laudable scheme.

# Mahatma's Knock-Out Blow To Noon

## Congress Not Responsible For 1942 Disturbances

MAHABLESHWAR, May 4. (A. P. I.): The following is the full text of Mahatma Gandhi's statement:

Mahatma Gandhi says: "There are the remarks attributed to Sir Feroze Khan Noon as having been made by him at San Francisco.

"Sir Feroze Khan Noon claimed that while the Japanese were overrunning Burma and heading towards India, the agents of Mahatma Gandhi's party severely damaged or destroyed 332 railway stations and 945 post offices. He also alleged that Gandhiji himself encouraged disobedience because 'he was convinced that Britain had been defeated and he did not want to displease the Japanese'.

"Gandhi is in the hands of the reactionary and orthodox Hindus. He would be doing a great service to the country, if at this moment he were to retire in favour of a younger man.

"I feel Nehru would be an excellent successor to Gandhi. He has quite a large support among the Moslems and is not so bigoted as Gandhi, who is at a dead stop.

"The only solution is for Nehru to come to the fore-front. But Nehru respects Gandhi so much that he would not come forward".

NO FOUNDATION FOR IT

Assuming their authenticity, I beg to offer the following remarks.

Time was when I was considered by the British rulers as pro-Japanese, but they quietly withdrew the remark. There was not the slightest foundation for it. It comes somewhat as a surprise that Sir Feroze should make such a statement at this juncture. It may interest him to know that even when the British has suffered severe reverses, I told the masses that the British were fighters who were never dismayed by defeats, delighted in bungling and never learned except by making and even repeating mistakes.

REPLY TO NOON'S CHARGE

I commend my writings before the August of 1942 to Sir Feroze. He will find them in my answer to the "Congress Responsibility for the Disturbances, 1942-43".

I stod for unadulterated Indian independence, and therefore, could not afford to be lukewarm about the Japanese or any other power's success against the British." My purpose was to end the British or any other foreign rule in India as a whole through non-violent non-co-operation and civil resistance.

I had never any party of mine in the Congress. I ceased to be its member from December 1934. Whenever my services were needed by the Congress, it had every the right to call me in for my special training in non-violent resistance. Neither the Congress nor I had anything to do with civil or other resistance in and after August 1942. I alone was armed with authority to start it, when in my opinion, the time for it came. But I was arrested before I could take any action or even issue any instructions. Therefore, neither the Congress nor I could be saddled with any responsibility for the disturbances of 1942. Apart from that fact, the figures quoted by Sir Feroze are utterly unproved, the Government ,though often challenged never having taken the trouble to prove before a competent court of law the charges made by them with surprising lavishness.

JAWAHAR'S LEADERSHIP

Next I come to Sir Feroze's statement about Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and me. He should know that I have called the Pandit, my succesor. He does not need to come to the front. He is in the front. The Government of India would not let him work as he would. He and I are friends. But we are no rivals. We are both servants of the people and the platform of service is as big as the world. It is never overcrowded. On it, there is always room for more, and as on the point of independence, we have no differences, we are always brothers in arms. He has undoubtedly the advantage of youth over me. Let Sir Feroze ask his Government on pain of resignation to release Pandit Nehru and his fellow prisoners, and he will see his wish fulfilled. I shall give him my hearty co-operation in its fulfilment

Let him make no capital out of my supposed bigotry or orthodoxy. He may not know that I have never been a bigot or known as such since my youth. And orthodoxy would not have me for my uncompromising and radical attitude on untouchability and general social reform. Sir Feroze is on safer ground when he accuses me of being out of date. For no one knows what or who is out of date. I confess my ignorance on the point.

I notice too a remark made on the talk that "the Cripps' Mission would have had a greater chance of success if, Mr. Gandhi had not interfered at the last stage." It is astonishing how a lie, once it gets a start, persists. I left Delhi long before the mission had commenced its talks with the Working Committee. I then ceased to interest myself in the mission, having more important work on hand.

## *"Noon Has Not Understood Congress Politics At All"*

### *Dr. Wadhwani Challenges Allegations Against Gandhiji*

KARACHI, May 4 (A.P.I.): "I am afraid Sir Feroze Khan Noon has not understood Congress politics at all; nor has he ever come in personal contact with Mahatma Gandhi", says Dr. Hemandas Wadhwani, former Hindu Minister, in a statement on the observations of Sir Feroze Khan Noon at a press conference at San Francisco.

Dr. Hemandas adds: "Mahatma Gandhi is the only proper and practical man whose lead to the Congress and the country has been most beneficial. His principles of truth, non-violence and Charkha combine both spiritual and political forces which to the illiterate masses of India appeal most admirably.

Before the advent of Mahatma Gandhi Congress had no hold over the masses. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is of course the coming man. But I dare say none can replace Mahatma Gandhi, particularly in these difficult times."

## Padosi May Be Shown At West-End Cinemas

LONDON May 4 (Reuter): The Indian Workers' Association at the request of both the Hindu and Moslem communities in Great Britain is making arrangements for the exhibition of the Indian film "Padosi" at one of the London West End-cinemas.

The film shows how cordial relations can exist between the Hindus and the Moslems has been acclaimed by Indians in London as one of the best films produced in India.

Chowdhry Akbar Khan, President of the Indian Workers Association, is also making arrangements for exhibition of the film at Birmingham, Liverpool and other provincial towns where there are large numbers of Indian workers.

## *Allied Medical Teams To Treat Holland's Starving Population*

HOLLAND, May 4 (Reuter): The medical teams from the British Red Cross and U.N.R.R.A. are now standing by to enter the V-2 area, the Hague, Rotterdam and Amsterdam, where half of Holland's population is living, with special equipment of a type used on released prisoners at the Belsen and Buchenwald concentration camps to give food in sections for the starving population.


## *Registered Medical Practitioners Required for Civil Labour Units*

Applications are invited from Registered Medical Practitioners (Graduates and Licentiates) for employment in Provincial Civil Labour Units. They will be employed in both Field Service and Home Service Units. Field Service Units are engaged on work in areas in India which are declared as Field Service Areas. Home Service Units are engaged on work in India outside Field Service Areas.

### *Pay and Allowances*

| | Graduates (including) Higher Licentiates | Licentiates |
|---|---|---|
| BASIC PAY | Rs. 350-25-500* | Rs. 250-10-280* |
| CHARGE PAY (when in sole charge of a hospital of not less than 50 beds.) | Rs. 30/- p.m. | Rs. 30/- p.m. |
| FIELD ALLOWANCE (when serving in Field Service Areas). | 25% of basic pay | 25% of basic pay |

*Note:-Incremental scale of pay applies if an officer offers himself for re-engagement within two months of the termination of his previous engagement.

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*APPLICATIONS* with the necessary documents, should be sent to the Provincial Administrative Medical Officer concerned (Surgeon General or Inspector General of Civil Hospitals). Or they may be sent to the Director General, Indian Medical Service Imperial Secretariat, New Delhi. Note: Your application should contain all of the following facts:—(i) Name in Full (in Block letters), (ii) Address, (iii) Medical qualifications (iv) Date of Registration, (v) Date of Birth, (vi) Copies of testimonials, (vii) Details of previous appointment(s) held. No printed application forms are available. Typewritten or Handwritten forms may be used.

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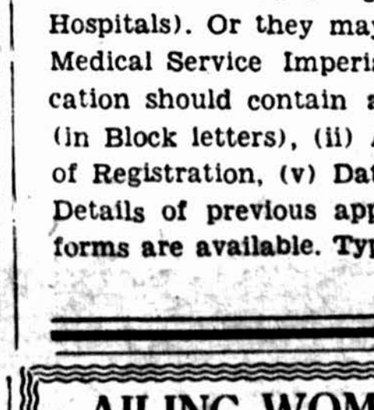


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# More "Mandates" For "Big Four"

## Cranborne On Britain's "Sacred Trust": No Change In Status Of Colonials

From S. A. SABAVALA
"Chronicle" Special Representative
SAN FRANCISCO, May 4.

**The United Kingdom draft on International Trusteeship for inclusion in U. N. C. I. O. was explained this afternoon by Lord Cranbourne Secretary for the Colonies.**

At the outset he explained that on all fundamental issues in connection with this problem the United Kingdom and the U. S. were in complete agreement. Where they differed was that while the U. S. laid emphasis on the strategic aspect, the U. K. was more anxious to bear in mind the social and economic conditions of the areas to come under trusteeship.

Lord Cranbourne announced expansively that all mandated areas under Great Britain were governed as a sacred trust and that it was the first care of that Government to see to the social and political upbringing of the peoples under that trust in a long peroration which left the Press exactly where it had been before the conference and from the questions asked, it seemed clear that the mandates given to the Western Powers by the League of Nations were to remain with these Powers.

**NO CHANGE IN THEIR STATUS**

It was affirmed that no change would be made in their status without the agreement of the mandatory powers and that it was for the Security Powers or rather the Security Council to decide when these territories should be sufficiently able to stand on their own feet.

The Conference left a bad taste in the mouth and if the British amendments which practically nullify those of Australia are accepted by U. N. T. N. I. O., it will mean that not only will the question of Palestine, Tanganyika, West Africa and others remain static but more mandates will be added to the hoards of Great Britain, France and other Western Powers. I refer to the islands reconquered or still in Jap possession and the former Italian Empire in Cyrenaica.

**Not only will Mr. Churchill hold what he already has, but he is likely to hold a little more than he bargained for.**

However the die is by no means cast. The rest of the world Powers have still to make their suggestions and it is still hoped that something even vaguely satisfactory will emerge. Lord Cranbourne gave the impression that he was supremely satisfied with the record of colonial rule of his country since the last war. Listening to him one could almost believe that Britain had been entrusted by providence to guide the destinies of all downtrodden and therefore backward peoples. History however tells a different tale, but who in these God forsaken years has had time to bother with history.

**THE "BIG FIFTH"**

There is fortunately another and better piece of news that alleviates the depression emanating from this last conference. It is reported that the Chairman of the French Delegation is kept informed of all the secret conclaves of the "Big Four" and that soon we will have the "Big Fifth" to lead or mislead the world. One cannot but rejoice at this news although France's present attitude may be considered unsatisfactory from the Asiatic viewpoint. Perhaps her emergence as a technical world Power will induce a more rational and generous attitude one may expect no contribution from her on the question of trusteeship but there are many other vital points about which she can and must give the world a lead. There is evidence that the nations are ganging up in blocks, both national and continental, and there is no doubt that a new France could once again lead Western Europe to the advantage of us all, Russia and Britain permitting. The biggest question remains. The United Nations may frame an international charter but are the United Nations sufficiently internationally minded to work it after world public opinion has forced them to accept it?

## THE LAST PAGE

(Continued from Page 18)

tion that Mani Sinha gave in the same address is a poignant and heart-rending reminder of how economic ruination brings in its train the collapse of the entire social structure:

"We have to admit that we have lost the wherewithal of life and lost our soul into the bargain. Our sense of morality has yielded to the vile regulations of the Black Market. What happened as an exceptional incident during the hungry days has now become almost normal. In these days husbands, goaded by hunger, left their wives, parents their children, wives bade goodbye to clean living. Under the evil shadow of the famine, the menfolk had run away and the women in their helplessness had crept towards the military contractors to the vice-dens of the so-called "labour corps." To save one's skin was then one's over-mastering worry. But what was then an unavoidable degradation is on the way to becoming a habit. From village to village these developing dens of vice emit their fumes —and are patronised by military contractors, in the guise of "labour corps" and destitute centres. To many people, civilian and military the most cherished commodity today is the female body... We know of hundreds of instances where in Bengali homes are being born blue-eyed and light skinned or heavy-lipped and black-skinned infants. And in Bengal's Black Market, the one important commodity is the woman's body, the woman's honour..."

My friend's personal observations testify to every word of the peasant leader's statement. And hearing of this supreme degradation of our people, one cannot but cry out. How long? HOW LONG? Here is an urgent, vital task for all those who hold decency and honour dear to come to the rescue of these 'fallen' sisters of ours—not in a superior, condescending manner but in a mood of humility and self-accusation. For if they have sinned it is because of US—our apathy and callousness, our slavery and servility! When will our conscience revolt against the continuous process of dishonouring of Bengal's womanhood?

# "India, Not A Backward Area"

## Britain Will Not Place Her Under Trusteeship Provisions, Says Cranborne

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4. (Reuter): The Dominions Secretary, Viscount Cranborne described as "unsatisfactory" United States suggestion to discriminate between strategic and other areas on the question of trusteeships when outlining to the press to-day the United Kingdom draft of charter on territorial trusteeship for inclusion in the United Nations Charter, Cables Paul Scott Rankins, Reuter's Chief Correspondent in America.

Opposing any change in the existing League of Nations mandates without a previous agreement of administering power, Viscount Cranborne said the British plan emphasises that the interests of local inhabitants are of paramount consideration and the same local and economic supervision is required for their welfare in strategic as well as in non-strategic areas.

Viscount Cranborne questioned the possibility of drawing "a hard and fast line separating strategic areas from non-strategic areas" as proposed by the United States in respect of some Pacific Islands recently seized from Japan.

He declared "if security interest were to be properly safeguarded, under the United States scheme of subdivision, it might often be necessary to designate the whole of a large area inhabited by dependent peoples as a strategic area and these people would be removed from the trusteeship system.

Replying to an Indian questioner Viscount Cranborne made clear that it was not intended to place India under trusteeship.

The question was "has the British Government any intention that India be placed under trusteeship provisions"? Amid laughter Viscount Cranborne replied "I am sure you will agree India would not come under the category of a backward area".

Viscount Cranborne declared there was no difference of view at all between the British and the Americans as to the objective to be achieved. For Britain, the welfare of the peoples concerned must be the paramount consideration.

their tasks. At the beginning of next week, a volume containing all the hundreds of amendments which have been presented to the four presidents of the conference by the delegates will be issued and then it may be considered that the framing of the World Security Charter is well under way.

Field Marshal Smuts was very matter of fact and seemed anxious to get down to it but as far as we are concerned, he will bear watching.

If India can get nothing else out of this conference, at least our deplorable economic status must be recognised and set right.

WILL MUDALIAR DO IT?

Sir R. Mudaliar can do a lot in this respect the question is, will he do it and will he be allowed to do it? We await the reply with trepidation and uneasiness.

## MRS. PANDIT'S DEBATE WITH BRITISH M. P.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4. (Reuter): "If Japan had no moral rights in Manchuria, if Germany had no moral rights in countries invaded then England has no moral rights in India", declared Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit in a debate with the British Member of Parliament, Mr. Robert Boothby at the Los Angeles Friday Club to-day.

Speaking before the largest audience, the club has ever had Mrs. Pandit said "until India is a free nation, she cannot solve the problems which face her—foreign rule does not face issues as realities of the moment. India for 25 years looked towards complete freedom and is fit to rule herself".

Answering Mrs. Pandit, Mr. Boothby declared "India has been offered a status comparable to total freedom in the Cripps' proposals. But unity for self-Government is difficult in a vast continent with 12 different languages and races more different from one another than some of the races of Europe."

Arguing that India had achieved democratic unity, years ago, Mrs. Pandit replied "India stands for democracy but has not been able to fight for it in this war. Slaves in India, in taking up arms, with the Allies have been obliged to fight for the continuance of their own subjugation".

(SEE PAGE 11)

**ENGLAND BEAT WALES**

**CARDIFF, May 5 (Reuter): International Soccer result: Wales two, England three (at half time W. I. E. I.)**

LUCKNOW, May 3 (A.P.I.): There is a sharp outbreak of cholera and gastro-enteritis in certain localities of Lucknow City, states a note issued by the Director of Public Health, U. P.


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The working of the Bank for the year ending 31st March, 1945 has resulted in a net profit of Rs. 19,27,232 (subject to audit) which together with the amount of Rs. 91,005 brought forward from the previous year, makes a total of Rs. 20,18,237. The total working has exceeded Rs. 26 crores.


## TASK FOR MUDALIAR

### What He Can Do For India At 'Frisco

(From S. A. SABAVALA, "Chronicle" Special Representative.)

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4.

Field Marshal Smuts has just announced that he will head the second commission which will deal with the question of international trusteeship and economic and social affairs.

The commission is divided into four committees and will represent all of the 46 Allied nations.

The first Commission will deal with the question of veto and the, third commission headed by Senator Henri Robert of Belgium will discuss the preambles, principles and purposes of the Conference, membership amendments and the working of the Secretariat.

It may also discuss the duties and rights of states although this has not been decided as yet.

INDIA MUST WATCH.

The Second Commission in which Sir R. Mudaliar heads the committee of Social and Economic Affairs is the one to be watched closely by India.

All commissions will get down to work by the time this message is received in India and all of them will report to the conference in the plenary session after the completion of

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# SUBBALAKSHMI OF THE GOLDEN VOICE

(Continued From Page 3)

of Hafeez Khan, judiciously nodded his head during the command performance, and complimented her handsomely. Subbalakshmi presented him with fruits and flowers, which he accepted. But when she gave him a purse, he sternly declined. "You have called me your daughter. But can't you accept a humble present from your daughter?" was Subbalakshmi's plaintive appeal. Mount Everest had to come down, because he dared not disoblige his 'adopted daughter.'

### Kasturba Fund Recitals

Smti. Subbalakshmi has been a box-office hit since her early days. In fact, many music circles and sangeet sabhas used to rely on her recital for clearing up arrears and turning their deficit to handsome surplus. In earning capacity, she is easily the top-scorer. But of late, she has set a good example of music-philanthropy. Being fully engaged in producing her film "Mira Bai", she scrupulously avoids accepting offers for recitals. Despite this self-denying ordinance, most of the recitals she gave last year were benefit performances in aid of public causes. She was in Bombay soon after the catastrophe of Dock Explosions. She was ready to give a benefit recital in aid of the victims, but somehow it did not come off. She gave a series of five recitals in aid of "Kasturba Memorial Fund." Starting from Madras, she gave performances at Trichinopoly, Madura, Coimbatore and Tanjore. The collections progressively shot up from recital to recital. In all, she contributed nearly a lakh by her concerts which represented 1/10th of the quota fixed for "Kasturba Fund." from the Tamil Nad. In the recital at Tanjore, the time-old capital of Karnatak music, Kasturba Fund Trustees from five of those regional centres presented floral tributes to her magnificient achievement. Kasturba Fund, Memorial to the mother of Indian Nation, is a humble beginning towards a mighty plan of Social security service. Subbalakshmi was able to underwrite nearly 1 per cent of the All-India Fund, by her recitals. It is a crown in her achievements, a tribute to the glory of music and a compliment to the greatness of the cause. In between her Kasturba recitals, she came on a flying visit to Bombay and was seen at the Rungta House prayers. She subsequently repaired to Birla House and was ushered in Mahatma's presence by Rajaji who spoke to him about her great services to Kasturba Fund. The Mahatma was all smiles, but when she asked him for his autograph in Tamil, up shot the Bania who demanded his usual price! Subbalakshmi cheerfully paid it, treasuring the 'Tamil Isai' script of the Mahatma as a precious heirloom.

### Gold Out Of Golden Voice

After Kasturba Fund recitals, Subbalakshmi gave a benefit performance in aid of the Madras Beggars Home which netted a total of over Rs. 32,000 The benefit performance in aid of the South Indian Education Society's High School at Matunga is her latest, and the collections will go a long way to liquidate the debts, which handicap the full expansion of the school's activities. While at Delhi recently she gave a benefit performance for the Music school. While Mrs. Sarojini Naidu visited Madras, she was intrigued by popular stories of Subbalakshmi's whirl-wind recitals for Kasturba Fund. The Poetess went to the Singer to have a spot taste of her juicy music. When Subbalakshmi rendered Kirtans in "Panthuvarali" and "Hindol" and "Mira Songs", the Poetess was swept off her feet, while Rajaji who was with her was smiling in appreciation. After the performance was over, Mrs. Naidu lisped in numbers about the exploits of the 'Kokilagana.' She rounded off her full-throated oratory in the following swelling period: "You have converted your golden voice into gold and dedicated it to the country" –a fitting tribute to the Singer by the Poetess.

Though Subbalakshmi's beneficent activities are many-sided, her services are essential on the Music Front. Madras has schools and colleges of music attached to the Universities, but there is no facility to study Hindustani music. Along with her encouragement to Tamil songs, she can give a lead for founding a Chair for Hindustani Music. A comparative study of the two schools is necessary for the enrichment of Karnatak music. Moreover, a move of this type will lead to fraternisation, and will evoke reciprocal response from Northern India for the study of the Karnataki system. A plan of this type has pregnant possibilities for the future of Indian Music.

### 'D-Day' For Music

Inspite of phenomenal progress in music Madras still lags behind in human standards and human values The prejudice against women artistes is not dead. First-rate violinists and Mridangam players look askance, when invited to accompany even topmost women artistes. In this age of democracy and sex equality, women artistes are treated as Harijans, though they are in no way inferior in standard or reputation to the male artistes. Why this unwarranted prudery and discrimination against our sisters in the profession?

How it will look like, if we have an exhibition recital with Smti. Subbalakshmi as vocalist and Sjts. Chowdiah and Palghat Mani as accompanists? It will be a sight for gods! It will be a D-Day and V-Day for music! But will it happen in our time?

## Chinese Universities Carry On In Unoccupied Area

(Continued from Page 5)

to house them but land was allotted to the institution and 1,700 workers were assigned to erect temporary structures. By working day and night the 1,700 men and women in 42 days constructed 24 buildings to house more than 1,000 students with classrooms, an eating hall and administrative offices. In Chengtu, near Chungking today several refugee universities are functioning together under the name West China Union University. Other groups of migrating students and teachers have banded together to continue their work at Chengtu, Kweilin, and Kunming.

Many colleges have had to move again and again as the enemy expanded his hold in the early years of the war. The first migration in the summer of 1937 was followed by another exodus of colleges and students in the winter of that year when the temporary homes proved too close to combat areas. The third migration of the Chinese colleges came in October, 1938 when further moves westward finally established the schools more or less beyond the reach of bombings. By that time some schools had moved as far as 3,000 miles with students travelling by rail, boat, bus and even on foot for distances of as much as 400 miles.

During 1943 more than 3,000 students migrated, individually and in small groups, from occupied to Free China. By 1944 many colleges and universities were functioning in the major western cities though much equipment had been lost when no transportation could be found for heavy loads.

DIFFICULT LIFE

Life in the migrated colleges is hard and comfortless. The government provides many scholarships and organizations, Chinese and foreign give funds for travel aid to migrant students and for urgent needs such as shoes, soap, ink and vegetable oil for students' lamps. But the average college dormitory is incredibly crowded, often mud-floored and without proper coverings for windows. Classrooms are so small three students share one improvised desk. Books are scarce or non existent. Most students spend part of each day in the field where they grow food to supplement the meagre diet offered at the school. They must make and launder their clothes, care for their living quarters, and in addition many students work part-time in order to buy necessities.

At National Southern Associated University composed of the remnants of Tsinghua, National Peking and Nankai Universities, the present accommodations are so primitive that students eat their meals standing up because the dining room has no chairs. But in an essay contest one student this Kunming school writes

"We are determined to preserve our spirit of study under all circumstances, just as our comrades at the front are determined to keep their fighting morale. We will not allow ourselves to be daunted in the slightest degree by the possibility that one day our small cluster of mud houses with all our worldly possessions in them may be razed to the ground by Japanese bombs."—USOWI.

President Kalinin of U. S. S. R. with a group of 'Mother Heroines' after they had been decorated.

# Mother Heroine

## BY Antonina Shapovalova

The Edict of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, dated July 9, 1944, on increasing state aid to expectant mothers, mothers of large families and unmarried mothers, establishing the honorary title of Mother Heroine and instituting the Order of Mother Heroine, the Order of Glory of Motherhood and the Motherhood Medal, was heartily welcomed throughout the country. To bring up children had seemed such an ordinary everyday job, but now it had become a matter of valor worthy of recognition. This edict was still further proof of the democratic spirit of the Soviet state and the close ties existing between the government and the broad masses of the people. It appeared at a time when the Soviet country was faced with numerous difficulties in the home, arising out of the war forced upon us by Hitlerism.

It is not difficult to picture the joy of the mother, who has borne and brought up ten or more children, when Kalinin, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, presents her with the Order of Mother Heroine and the scroll on the award of the honorary title of Mother Heroine. Unknown women, housewives and collective farmers, really feel themselves as heroines. The entire country soon learns about them through the press. Newspapers carry photoes of the Mother Heroines and publish their biographies.

There are many mothers of large families in the Soviet Union and every day we hear of new groups of women being awarded by the government. They arrive in the Soviet capital from all parts of the country, from Leningrad Region and the Bashkirian Republic, from the Urals and Kirghizia, from Gorky Region and the Tatar Republic, to receive their awards in person.

## INDIAN TENNIS TEAM'S VISIT TO CEYLON

(Continued from Page 6)

members of the visiting Team were then presented with silver paper-cutters as souvenirs by Lady Moore.

The function closed with a short speech by Prem Pandhi who, on behalf of the Indian Tennis Team, thanked His Excellency and Lady Moore as well as the Ceylon Lawn Tennis Association for inviting them to come and play in Ceylon.

The same evening after Tennis the Bandarwela Club arranged a buffet supper and a dance where the Indian Tennis Team were the Chief Guests.

Let us hope that some of our tournament committees will invite the Ceylon players and thus return the hospitality which so many of our Teams have enjoyed in that Island.

against Y. Singh and Prem Pandhi at 6-1. but lost the second at 6-4.

IN MIXED DOUBLES Prem Pandhi and Miss Woodbridge beat Scharenguivel and Miss Roberts 6-2. playing with Sheila in Doubles is a definite handicap as she is so frightened of the ball hitting her that she refuses to play at the net.

It is a pity that Miss Doreen Sansom, Ceylon's No. 1 lady player, caught a chil and was down with high fever. She has beaten Miss Woodbridge twice in the tournament at Nuwara Eliya and the Tennis crowds were eagerly waiting to see her avenge the defeat she suffered at the hands of Miss Woodbridge in Madras this year.

After the Tennis H. E. the Governor gave a speech in which he thanked the Indian Team, and also emphasised the good that their visit had done both to war Funds and the standard of Tennis in Ceylon. The

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# Economics Of Post-War World

THE POLITICS OF PLENTY. by H. Norman Smith, George Allen and Unwin, London.

This is a book in the direct line of the social credit proposals of Major Douglas, in new apparel befitting a new generation. The basic assumption of the whole argument is the alleged disparity between productive capacity and purchasing power—the former outrunning the latter in a free economic system. The author tries to show a way out of the possible situation of poverty amid plenty in the post-war period. "Throughout the whole inter-war period" says the author. "politics were dominated by finance which over and over again planted its red light in the path of social progress." That was politics of scarcity; here are some prescriptions for politics of plenty.

This is said to be an era of physical plenty, but of financial scarcity. The book tries to show how to remove the financial scarcity and make physical plenty available. The method suggested is "the substitution of a system of state-created debt-free money for the existing system of bank-created debt-money." Money, instead of being advanced, as as present, as loans to the producert should be issued to the consumers directly as a free gift! Bank debts are to be avoided not because of costs but because of the power wielded by bankers. According to the author his case is that "the extent to which the nation's resources of productive power should be utilized ought to depend not on financial considerations but on physical considerations."

Mr. Norman Smith has raised in this small book some important, issues which demand close consideration from all concerned. But the solutions offered are of doubtful efficacy. In the first place the success of the retail price discount method, the mainstay of the whole scheme, will depend upon the accuacy of calculations by the statistical authority. This is likely to prove an uphill task outstripping human ingenuity and intelligence. The most difficult part of the task will be ascertaining costs. The scheme does not provide any strong and certain checks against a continuous rise in costs which may lead to inflation. The capitalist system does, under certain conditions, fail to create the necessary amount of purchasing power, but the problem is not so simple as the author would imagine. There is a vast amount of scientific work done on the subject of which this book takes no account. Serious students of the subject know there are no such short cuts to plenty and prosperity. D.R.S.

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## U. K. C. C.

THE U. K. C. C. AND INDIA; A. N. Agarwala, Allahabd University, Vora & Co., Publishers, Bombay; Price 2/8.

In this book, the author has brought together valuable information regarding the constitution, finance and scope of activities of the U. K. C. C.

Mr. Agarwala has shown how the U. K. C. C. has been allowed to interfere with the normal trade activities of this country and to displace our nationals from the export and import business during the war. He is worried, and rightly, about the danger of continuance of this policy in the postwar period. The concrete suggestion made by the author is that we must have an Indian Commercial Corporation to take the place of the U. K. C. C. in India and to co-operate with that and similar bodies elsewhere consistently with the national interests of this country.

Mr. Agarwala has taken pains to collect material on the U.K.C.C. from varied sources. There is warrant for his apprehensions but his proneness to strong language and prolixity rather mar the value of the effort. J.J.A.

## BOOKS IN BRIEF

### China

CHINA RESISTS, by Edgar Snow, Modern Publishers, Calcutta. Rs.3/8. This is an abridged version of the author's well-known work "SCORCHED EARTH," an indispensable volume for the proper understanding of the Chinese situation. The chapters about the Chinese 'Reds' are vivid, authentic and full of firsthand information not to be got anywhere else.

### Poland

THE SCARLET MUSE, Anthology of Polish poems, edited by Umadevi (Wanda Dynowska) and H. B. Bhatt, Nalanda Publications, N. M. Tripathi Ltd., Princess Street, Bombay. Price Rs. 3/4. Believing that "the soul of a nation finds its best expression in art", a Polish lady and an Indian friend of Poland combine to produce a 125-page compendium of Polish poetry. Some of the patriotic and freedom songs will particularly appeal to Indian readers.

### Czechoslovakia

CZECHOSLOVAK SOKOL, Nalanda Publications, N. M. Tripathi Ltd., Princess Street, Bombay. Price: As. 12. This is an excellent and useful survey of the Sokol movement in Czechoslovakia which did so much for the cultural, physical and social regeneration of that country which earned the title of "best ruled democracy in Europe." There is much for India to learn from this little pamphlet.

### Poetry 'A La Mode'

MAY DAY & OTHER POEMS, by Subhode Tagore, The Book Emporium Ltd., Calcutta. Price: Re. 1/8 Translated from Bungali by David Eshury, this is a slim collection of half a dozen pieces. It will be unfair to judge the original by this for, as the translator confesses, "Mr. Tagore's style in Bengali is rich in alliteration and verbal music as well as colloquial terms. It is impossible to convey more than the shadow of this in translation." It is evident, however, that Subhode Tagore has some of his grand-uncle, Poet Rabindranath's, flair for poetic expression as also his love of the common people. The class struggle is the theme of most of these poems and, rendered in English, they have the rough-hewn meterless, rhymeless form that is so popular with the younger poets these days.

## BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

### Urdu Journal

A number of thought-provoking articles on the progressive literature in Urdu are the special feature of the second issue of "NAYA DAUR" (Basavangudi, Bangalore City). The story section is representative of some fine pieces from Urdu, Bangali, Marathi and Polish. This journal is fast acquiring a distinguished place among the literary journals in Urdu.

K.A.A.

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MIR SAHIB. By Adil Rashid. Can be had from the Sultani Press, Bhendi Bazar, Bombay. Crown 8vo. Pp. 300. Rs. 3/-.

This is a highly amusing and entertain in book and is brightly written. It is the story of an aged person who debut in the film-land in the makes a the industry. The of reforning Mir Sahib is to be wit and humour at every page. The book met with that one would not is so engaging with it until one finishes like to port of it. It is undoubtedly an the whole to the light literature of addition the Urdu languago.

Z. A. B.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Mr. Lekh Raj Udfat of the Manva-Bharati, Rajpur, Dehra Dun, writing on "the Child, our precious asset," says:—

"The Child is Father of the Man", said the most sagacious thinker and poet, Wordsworth. He is supposed to become a good citizen of the world to serve and love humanity. He is an asset of the nation but is hopelessly neglected. He is looked upon as a consequential product of matrimony. He comes into the world of his own accord and is an unwelcome guest. Most of his kind die before they complete their baby-hood. The remaining few-saved by chance from the clutches of death-are left in an environment which helps them to grow into snobs and unhealthy citizens.

The mothers are ignorant hence the children are denied proper nourishment and upbringing Their energy is wasted and progress is checked by the scoldings of the mother, the father, the teacher and others. A child is sent to school not because his guardians want to see him civilised and cultured but because they are tired of his inquisitive nature.

To school the child goes every day under the discipline of the cane and the harsh looks of the MUNSHIJI (the village school-master), who sits in a broken chair, rod in hand, abusing' cursing and howling. The rooms have neither windows nor ventilators. The furniture of the school consists of one broken chair, a black-board, and old bell, a piece of chalk and, in rare cases, worn-out bits of mats. Otherwise, God's ground is there for the children to sit on.

With dirty clothes and books and unwashed hands, feet, and face the child whiles away his time. The book is before him but his mind is actually wandering The poor Munshiji is also looking at the hands of the school clock and cursing its slowness. The poor fellow being tired of it picks it up and helps it to record 12 o'clock. The bell goes. The monotony is broken, joyful cries burst out, and the teacher and the taught go home.

At home food is served to the child. The starving child cares not for washing hands or cleaning teeth. The gulping done, he leaves home to join others at play, abusing, quarrelling, fighting until darkness brings him back home. The evening meal is ready. He goes to bed and gets up the next day to repeat the past without progressing one inch from where he was the previous day.

That is the atmosphere and the routine of the most precious asset of the nation, one who would be called upon tomorrow to play his part in the world. Peace, liberty and glory we must not dream of in these circumstances. However we should not sit silent over the matter. Let us do our best for the child, as only he can banish from the world misery, slavery, untouchability and hatred.

* *

The following is a Tom Thumb Nail Essay on "Books," sent by Sister Mary Jehangir Mody (8 years) of chowpathy:—

We all love books. Books give knowledge. There are many kinds of books. Some are story books. Some are picture-books. Some are lesson-books. Kiddies are very fond of coloured picture-books.

There are many kinds of covers. Some covers are very pretty but others are very ugly. I don't like ugly covers, just as teachers don't like lazy children.

Some books are printed in big types. Others are printed in small types. Small type books are not good for us.

Books are our companions. When we read books we enter a treasure-house of knowledge.

* * *

Shri Ramnik V. Shah, General Secretary, B. P. Balkan-ji-Bari, wishes to remind you that today the

**Balkan-Ji-Bari Children on a Boat Excursion**

Quarterly Rally of all boys, girls and workers of the Bombay and Suburban Local Branches will be held at the Gowalia Tank Maidan at 5 p.m. (S.T.), Mr. U. M. Mirchandani, Municipal Commissioner, presiding. All parties must reach the Maidan, prepared with their items, by 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the latest.

Recently Delhi Balkan-ji-Bari celebrated its anniversary, under the presidentship of Shrimati Radhabai Subbarayan, Rajpipla Balkan-ji-Bari, under the presidentship of Shri Shantilal Parikh, and Khar Balkan-ji-Bari, under the presidentship of Shri Chhotubhai Marfatia. On these occasions, programmes of dramatics, dances, dialogues, stories and songs were arranged.

All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Dada

"Gulistan"
Khar - Bombay 52

**"WHAT'S THAT?"**
(Photo sent by Bro. Veerendra Adhiya.)

***Rural Development Without Art—No Patronage To Village-Artistes!—Retain Cultural Integrity Of Rural Life—Who Will Evolve Type Designs?—Music In Mahatmaji's Prayers—States Should Encourage Art—Not Mere Resolutions***

"Recreation for masses", which was the title of a talk broadcast a few days ago by Mr. B. F. M. B. Tyabji, Deputy Secretary, Planning and Development Department of the Government of India, seems to be a likely item on the official programmes of rural development. The indigenous games, which have won Mr. Tyabji's admiration, need to be popularised in the Cricket Clubs and Willingdon Sports Clubs and not in the villages to which they owe their survival. The institutions, that have enthusiastically popularised their western rivals, ought to import them in the cities and towns as "games and sports of India."

## Define Standards

People's theatres, which were next suggested by Mr. Tyabji as the centres of recreation for masses, would, according to him, be utilised for the exhibition of films, dramatic performances, music concerts and dance recitals. What will be the quality and standards of art which such theatres will bring to the workers in fields and factories? Every institution introduced in the villages ought to stick to the art traditions—folk and classical—of India and ought to encourage the rural artistes. It will lead to the denationalisation of villages if it rejects either.

Recreation cannot be treated as an isolated item, as it plays an important role in moulding the cultural life of a nation. One of the first requisites of rural development in this country is thorough knowledge of rural art and culture with their regional characteristics; and one of the main effects of the same should be preservation of the cultural integrity of the rural areas and not propagation of pseudo-culture from the urban areas. What is needed therefore, is a comprehensive scheme of the cultural development on the traditional lines and not haphazard plans of recreation for masses.

## In Villages And Cities

Folk art occupies a prominent place in the cultural life of the villages. The class of folk artistes is composed of actors, comedians, story-tellers, dancers, bards and musicians. It has contributed in no small degree, to the by-gone prosperity of the villages. A few art-forms of the rural artistes have stimulated the initative instinct of some of the streamlined artistes of urban India and have appeared on the stage as new creations with a heavy price on their heads.

What will be the quality of art which the urban "cultured" artistes would bring to the villages? Dances will be pantomimic and therefore, unclassical. Music will be of the light variety and will be greatly influenced by the film. Poetry will be eliminated from music, dance and drama. The cultured artistes will find no difficulty in distracting the village-folks from the pursuit of their art-forms which are the spontaneous expressions of their life and in filling the country side with puerile and spurious art ostensibly labelled as "classical."

The village-artistes, whose share in moulding the cultural and also economic life of rural India is greatly underestimated by the "reformers," have received almost no patronage from the state. The exploitation of the services of minstrels and bards for the purposes of the campaigns like "grow more food" or "eat less rice" is not encouragement. The village-artistes have been denied their rightful place in "rural broad-casting" and in the series of the folk-songs of India broadcast by the Delhi station of the All India Radio a few months back; and now there are flamboyant schemes of rural development without even the corners reserved for rural artistes.

The cultural development of rural areas on systematic lines demands organisation of villages into groups with "centres" providing the necessary cultural and artistic amenities. Such a scheme with each village as smallest cultural unit will ensure the propagation of art and culture on a graded scale. The film, radio, theatres, peripatetic exhibitions and other institutions should be assigned their proper places in the cultural programmes and should function in a way as to stimulate the progress of the indigenous art traditions and to bring delight, knowledge and enlightenment to the village-folks. Processions, festivals and social functions with better facilities for music and dance should continue as the bright sports in rural life.

## What About Them?

Architects, sculptors and craftsmen who are the descendants of the makers of ancient India are "unwanted" people in the towns and cities; but they should be absorbed in the projects of rebuilding villages. While referring to the building programme in his address to the Bombay Provincial Rural Development Board on April 16 Mr. G. F. S. Collins, Adviser to the Governor, thought it desirable to evolve suitable type designs which would be serviceable and would present a pleasing appearance to the country-side.

How and by whom will the type designs be evolved? Mr. Collins ought to have elucidated the point in his address. In view of the Government's supreme indifference to the architecture traditions of the country, one can safely assume that the designs will not be evolved by the original builders of the villages and that the same will not be emphatically Indian in standards. They will probably be evolved by those who happen to be Indian by birth, but not by their outlook on architecture.

The offensive on the Indian Architecture started by the race of the qualified architects threatens to be carried to the villages; but it must be checked with strong measures. The architects, sculptors and crafts men who are still ministering to the cultural and material needs of rural life ought to be encouraged to continue their work according to an agreed plan and to retain Indianness in the designs of villages. The original builders should rebuild the villages. They should not be jostled out of the field by their urban rivals.

The rural development will come a cropper if an approach to it through the artistic and cultural angle is omitted. Sanitation, water-supply, electricity and agricultural and industrial re-organisation will, even if put together, not compensate for the neglect of the artistic and cultural aspect of rural life. Road-planning, house-building, cinema, radio and theatres are problems of art and should be approached as such.

## Greatness Of Music

"Music is a great art. It has got the power of uniting all people irrespective of caste, creed and nationality. Prayer songs and hymns of saints have a universality of appeal. They are enjoyed by all in this country" observed Mahatma Gandhi while accepting a book on music presented to him at Mahabaleshwar. Music stood foremost in the forces which made the communal and cultural unity a concrete reality in mediaeval India; and it will not fail to re-emerge as a unifying force if it is given a chance to do so.

The music of today has deviated from the lines chalked out by its early pioneers. The old school—the school of the high classical art—is in danger of extinction. It is noted for the synthesis of poetry and music and for the complex technique of singing developed by it. The musicians and students who take to music as a vocal craft miss the beauty of poetry and also of the melody.

With the mediaeval school of high music are associated the names of a few saint-composers who have bequeathed to modern India a great legacy of music-compositions. An interesting portion of the latter is the devotional music which should be included in the prayers held by Mahatmaji. The devotional music was the chief medium through which its composers—the saint poets sought liberation. The prayer-songs get stronger in appeal when they are rendered as pieces of music; and there are a few musicians who sing them, with accuracy and also devotion.

## States And Art

The Nawab of Rampur deplored in his convocation address at the Bhatkhande University of Indian Music, Lucknow, that music and art have not been given their proper place in this country. He, therefore, pleaded for the due recognition being sought for music which is a valuable part of the national culture. It is the music of the classical type which deserves recognition as a national art, but it needs, to-day, strong protection against the aggression by the light and filmic varieties.

Formulation of the highest standards, facilities for the training of the gifted students and an educational scheme for the initiation of the people in music-appreciation are the essentials of a country-wide music-movement. the institutions which undertake training in music should consider it obligatory on themselves to ensure the survival of the difficult instruments and of the Dhruvapad and Dhamar styles of singing. The classical music is much wider and higher than the Khyal gayaki.

The Indian States have both the wealth and authority to stimulate the progress of Indian art and music and to propagate them within their territories; but they have not, in a few cases, found "games and sports of Europe" more important than "Arts of India" and have spent lavishly upon the former. The States are at liberty to take the initiative in the matter of the patronage to Indian arts. They need not wait for orders from the Paramount Power or for a lead from the provinces.

## Go Beyond It

In the series of the resolutions passed by the Jain Shvetambar Moorttipoojak conference which was recently held in the city, there happened to be one which was a recommendation to the Standing Committee to adopt necessary measures to safeguard the Jain temples, images, inscriptions and architectural monuments. The resolution does not seem to have been prompted by the awareness of the great loss sustained by the Jain culture and Indian art by the trade in art and antiquities that is carried on in India.

The Jain Community is rich and influential and spends liberally on religion, literature and art. It should go beyond the stage of paper-resolutions and should organise an all-India machinery with ample funds at its disposal to acquire, at any cost, every manuscript, image or work of art which is found in the market of antiquities and to deposit the same in recoguised museums and libraries. The conference should deal severely with the Jains who are found to be traders in art and, therefore, traitors to their country and community.


# FREE MEDICAL ADVICE

We have opened a "Clinical Department" under the direct supervision of qualified and experienced physicians and surgeons. All persons suffering from loss of vitality and vigour, premature old age, lack of stamina, married and personal hygiene problems, female irregularities and disorders DEFORMITIES OF THE BUST (sagging, infantile, over developed etc.) MENTAL AND NERVOUS DISORDERS (psychoanalytic and suggestive therapeutics under deep hypnosis) OBESITY (planned diet, re-educative exercises, electro vibratory massage and hormone vitamin mineral feeding). ALL CONSTITUTIONAL CHRONIC DISEASES WHICH HAVE DEFIED ALL TREATMENTS, etc., can now secure personal individualised treatment and expert guidance. Latest laboratory equipment to facilitate exact diagnosis available ELECTROTHERAPY (diathermy ultra short wave therapy, electro surgery, deep X-ray therapy, actino therapy, ultra violet and infrared radiations, electric ionisation, etc., etc.,) with latest, modern, apparatuses is a SPECIALITY at our CLINIC. Consultations free. Strictest privacy and confidence guaranteed. Consult in person during 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. and 4 to 6-30 p.m. on any week days. (Saturdays 11 a.m. to 2-30 p.m. If you cannot visit us personally, send the full history of your case in detail, if possible, ask your family physician to send us a detailed report) and a STAMPED SELF-ADDRESSED ENVELOPE for "diagnosis and suggested treatment" of your case.

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# The LAST PAGE

Conducted by

CHRONICLER

**Hitler is dead! Mussolini is dead! Let all other Hitlers and Mussolinis beware!**

*

The Nazis said, "The German nation would not dream of having its leader shot by some inferior human being." And yet so he was shot by a Bolshevik bullet or a British bomb–and so he died!

Goebbels, the Nazi arch-propagandist, said; "We know where we (Nazis) began, but only God knows where we will one day end." But now we know!

And Julius Streicher, the Nazi, said: "I am convinced that when the Leader passes into eternity the Supreme Judge will not have to judge long but will open Heaven to him." One does not have to know the Admission Rules of Heaven, or even to believe in it, to be convinced that Julius Streicher was an optimist!

*

Adolf Hitler once asked "Upon whom did we inflict a single injury, or from whom have we taken his possessions?"

Now that Hitler has joined the legion of the dead, they will no doubt be able to enlighten him.

*

Adolf Hitler said, "It is the duty of Nazis to cling steadfastly to our aims in foreign policy, and these are to assure to the German nation the territory which is due to it on this earth."

And some one said, "We propose to hold what is ours... I have not become what I am to liquidate my empire." No it was not ADOLF Hitler!

*

Goebbels, that master propagandist, anticipated this LAST PAGE and put on record his devastating reply in advance–8 years ago:

"If the Fuehrer decides to make world history, how can an inferior quill–driver in some editorial chair presume to interfere?"

Yes, indeed, how can he? How dare he?

*

Face to face with such a supreme tragedy it might sound callous to say, "I told you so!" But that is what the original anti–Nazis–the Communists, the Socialists, the leftists the trade Unionists, the Indian Congressmen can say to the British and American propagandists who are using up all the adjectives in describing the horrors of the Nazi concentration camps. "The sadism of the Nazis," says the U.S.O.W.I. Caption to a photo, "has been revealed to a shocked and incredulous world... The truth is here. The story is told now."

The story is told NOW? You are wrong, U.S.O.W.I. The story was told years before, in books, in pamphlets, magazines, news-papers, pictures. Need one mention a few books published years ago? HITLER PUTS THE CLOCK BACK! THE BROWN BOOK OF HITLER TERROR! DAYS OF CONTEMPT! EDUCATION FOR DEATH! HITLER THE PAWN! Yes, the story was there for the world to read and to be warned. But at that time it did not suit the diplomatic purposes of the British and American governments to make such exposures known to the world. Such books were rejected by the big publishing firms, their authors were pursued and spied upon by the Secret Police and the C.I.D. Anti-Nazism was almost tantamount to treason

In India, much before the National War Front pamphleteers and the 800–rupee-a-month Information Officers of the Government of India began their anti-Nazi propaganda crusade, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had warned his countrymen against the "evil bent and distorted intent" of Hitler, the "sickening lies and barbarism of the high priests of Nazism", their "new standards in cruelty and inhumanity."

No, we don't have to be propagandized about the Nazi atrocities. They were being committed–and we knew it then and we said it then–when Halifax was stag–hunting with Goering, when Hoare was making his dirty deal with Mussolini, when Chamberlain was having friendly talks with Hitler in Munich!

It was a good idea to send parties of British M.P's and American politicians to inspect the evidence of horrors discovered at the concentration camps in occupied Germany. But it is a pity that the list does not include the names of certain dignitaries who could have profited a great deal from such a visit–e.g.

The Honourable L. S. AMERY who said in 1937 that "We cannot afford to pursue any policy which would bring us into conflict with Germany, Italy and Japan,"

Mr. BEVERLEY BAXTER, M. P., who declared in 1938 that "We are very foolish in this House, those of us who refuse to believe that there is any good in National Socialism, or that there is no unselfishness in men like Hitler and Goering", and

Sir THOMAS MOORE, M. P. who was once quite certain that "Peace and justice are the key-words of Hitler's policy... Give Hitler a chance; I am satisfied Herr Hitler is absolutely honest and sincere."

Well, imperialism and capitalism did give Hitler a chance–and, look, how "absolutely honest and sincere" he proved to be!

*

## *Molotov's Bomb-Shell*

Molotov's dramatic reference to India at San Francisco threw even the news of Hitler's death into the background. Indeed, it did mean the death of a bogey as great as Hitler–the monstrous pretences of Imperialism! It was a slap in the face of the three Yes–men who sat there under false pretences, the so-called representatives of India. It was a challenge to the British delegates and no wonder they, including the suave Eden, looked stupefied. And the spontaneous applause that broke in the press gallery, public galleries and among the delegates, was proof positive that India has succeeded in rousing the conscience of the world. It was also, if one might say so, a tribute to the wonderful work done by that gallant lady, Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, in interpreting the cause of Indian freedom with clarity and vigour, blowing to smithreens the phoney case built by Mudaliar and Noon.

The fact that the British press almost unanimously blacked–out this important part of the San Francisco

**HITLER**

***Unwept, Unhonoured, Unsung!***

proceedings underlines the historic importance of the occasion. So far as India is concerned, it might well be a turning point so far as her representation in international affair is concerned.

*

M. Molotov's statement was clear-cut and precise:

"The Soviet is fully aware that the Indian delegation here does not represent a free sovereign nation... We are confident that the time will come when the voice of India's independence will be heard."

These are the words we wanted to hear.

And yet I wish the Soviet Foreign Commissar had raised the issue on its own merits, directly questioning the *bona fides* of the alleged Indian delegation, instead of making India an argument in the Argentina–Poland controversy. It almost gives the impression that the Soviet Union might have raised no objection IF the Lublin Government had been allowed to send its representatives!

But, as an objective fact, one cannot but welcome the Molotov bomb-shell. (It blew sky high quite a few imperial camouflages.) For it corresponds to the eventual alignment of peoples–in which Free India and Soviet Russia must be on the same side. There is a great deal of common interest between us–including a striking historic parallel.

At the first Peace Conference at Versailles, Russia was not represented. At San Francisco India (the real India) is not represented.

During the Versailles Conference, Soviet representatives worked unofficially behind the scenes to make their voice heard. At San Francisco Mrs. Pandit and her associates are doing the same for India.

At Versailles the Capitalist powers' spokesmen defended intervention in Russia on the specious plea that it was done only to stop Germans from getting supplies from Russia, only in

**MUSSOLINI**

***The Fall Of A Tyrant!***

the interests of the successful prosecution of the war.

At San Francisco, imperialist stooges are trying likewise to hoodwink the world that freedom is being denied to India and Indian leaders held in prison only to ensure the successful prosecution of the war.

Denied her place at Versailles in 1919 yet the Soviet Union rose to be the world's greatest power in 1945.

Denied her place at San Francisco in 1945, yet India will.....

*

## *The Evil Shadow Over Bengal*

Over Bengal still lies the shadow of death. This is what a friend of mine has to report on his return after several weeks spent in Calcutta and the mofussil districts:

Millions of peasants have been rendered homeless. Family life is disrupted.

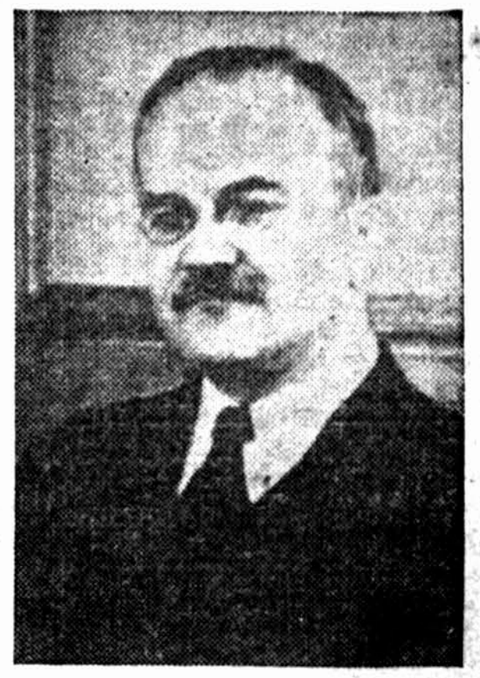
Millions of acres have passed from the hands of small cultivators to landlords, money-lenders and contractors.

The moral fabric of rural Bengali society has been torn into sheds. He saw lip-sticked bejewelled working women who go to work on military construction works in the day and sell their bodies at night. He heard stories of unmentionable, unprintable, sex orgies arranged by the salesmen of human flesh.

Even little children of 8 and 10 possess an uncanny precocious knowledge of sex, and act as pimps!

Insanity is on the increase everywhere. He met a boy in a hospital who remembers neither his name nor his family–the experience of a series of tragedies has robbed him of his memory as well as his intelligence. He saw a young woman who keeps wildly muttering incoherent lamentations over her lost maidenhood. The sense of shame has rendered her insane.

After the famine came the epidemics–first it was malaria then cholera and



**MOLOTOV**

***He Threw A Bomb-Shell!***

now it is kala-azar. Men and women and children are dying like flies.

Many apparently sensible and sensitive, even patriotic, people whom my friend met revealed a callous apathy to the sufferings of their people –even to their own personal sufferings! Too close an experience of tragedy has numbed their sensitivity.

Only a few brave young writers and artists here and there are using their harrowing experiences to record this grim chapter of their people's history, to rouse the conscience of the world, and to instil in their people a new faith in life, in unity and freedom. Some relief workers, some doctors, are heroically working to fight the scourge of the epidemics but their number and their resources are pitiably inadequate to meet the situation.

The only prosperous people he saw were the contractors, fattening on war contracts, some of whom have so much money they do not know what to do with it. Not a few display jewelled rings on each of the ten fingers of their hands!

My friend, when he went to Bengal two months ago, was a cheerful, jolly soul, full of laughter and the joy of life. He has returned thinner, perceptibly aged, with premature lines on his sensitive face. He cannot talk about anything except the frightful scenes he has witnessed. The suffering of a whole people is writ large on his countenance.

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## *Verdict Guilty!*

What has happened in Bengal and is still happening is no 'act of God', no accident, no mistake, no ordinary bungling. Mani Sinha, chairman, Reception Committee, All-India Kisan Sabha, in his address at the Netrakona sessions last month, tore the veil of mystery from the evil goings–on in his province:—

"There is no market today in Bengal but the black-market. There is no fair trade but only illicit trafficking. And with all that is linked the arm of the authorities, of officers, big and small.... our cup of misery has overflowed beyond imagination.... we have watched how certain people wangle government licence for trade in special kinds of goods; we have been helpless witnesses of bales of cloth vanishing into thin air, and salt, oil, coal, paper, medicine and every variety of foodstuffs being stowed away into black market vaults that Government seem unable to touch. Profit–hunting sharks, caught red-handed are not arrested by the Police or are not properly punished... How is it that the princes of the Black Market are appointed by Government to be their agents? How is it that people's food committees are turned by official machinations into haunts of profiteers? How is it that workhouses for the destitutes are converted so often into centres of infamous traffic?....."

The verdict on those who are responsible for such conditions is clear: Guilty The only question is: how long are the people of Bengal to suffer such an infamous regime?

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## *When Will Our Conscience Revolt?*

The picture of social disintegration and moral degenera-

(Continued on Page 14)

# If Hitler Had Been Hen-Pecked!

By T. V. MANIKKAM

Being hen-pecked is a trade-mark of greatness. You have only to look at Socrates for the justification of my statement. Unquestionably one of the wisest of Adam's breed, yet his life and work would have been spent in a kitchen perhaps if he had not been driven forth from there by his missus. How prophetic and profound was his statement 'after thunder comes the rain!' Yet it was an observation occasioned by a wife-propelled bucket of water that descended on his head, after he had been subjected to an oration from her. The greatness of Socrates is known to the world only because of his being hen-pecked. Having found a sure means to greatness let us explore its possibilities.

If one of the world's wisest men could be hen-pecked and live to be famous because of it, what immense possibilities await the average married man! The gates of greatness are open unto him. He has only to pick a spouse who will subject him to a petticoat government. On a calm examination of the statement, you will come to the conclusion that a petticoat government is better than no government at all–at least much better than an alien government. Think of it! Literally, you will be asking for *home-government!* The qualifications of such a spouse too could be easily fulfilled. Physically she must be a female Goliath to your David. If you are the intellectual kind, then she must be a Sphinx or at least a graduate. She must have an imperious manner. Her eyes must flash–at you. If not her reason, at least her voice must drown you. She must be capable of displaying resoluteness and force as much as any other government does if you should prove recaleitrant. She must have a bit of the cleverness of Amery; that is she must go on repeating that 'you be good' although it is she who is being bad. She must have kept a performing dog at some time of her life so that she may know how to make you jump at 'biscuits' and then make you feel grateful for having got them. These qualities are easy to find in a spouse. Only, after finding them, *you* must cultivate them. The advantages that accrue, the dividends that you get out of being hen-pecked are rich indeed.

First, when travelling although you may have to carry all the luggage *and* the baby, you will find that however crowded the train or bus may be you will get a seat. She will push her way to one and in the process push you into one. Then in a crowd you need not have any misgivings about anything. You will feel as safe as a dog that is being led on a chain. The impudence of grocers, tram-conductors and policemen will be nought for you. As an addenda of your spouse's party you will be as respected as the mistress of a famous man. The social side of hen-peckedness too is colourful.

As a hen-pecked husband you will be an argument against this clamour for equality. You can wave your hand in the direction of your missus and say. 'We observe this equality business! Just see I only look after the baby and sort out the vegetables. All the rest of the work of making this home sweet is done by my better half.' You must put forward your case in such a way as to palliate the pride of your friends' wives. At the same time you must not instigate them to any positive actions or your friends might make you think that there are worse things than being hen-pecked. As a hen-pecked husband you will enjoy a very enviable social position. At those gatherings where females gather to take tea and incidentally to tear each other open, you will be a privileged audience, hearing but unheard. The information you gather at these functions would become very useful if you were entertaining a group of your men-friends away from the eyes of your wife. Hen-peckedness might even make you philosophical. You may reach that stage of human knowledge when you will soulfully look at the image of Christ and say that *suffering* is the lot of man and that the Cross is to be borne uncomplainingly. You might even go so far as to examine the philosophical beginnings of the term 'hen-pecked.' After due deliberation you might come to the conclusion that the term stands for an unceasing flow of petty Hitlerisms, none of which either alone or cumulatively, will kill you. You are also likely to take some interest in matters around you especially saucepans.

Hen-peckedness will have no charms without the ratle of a flying saucepan. Just as the 'blitz' on Britain signified the zenith of German war-effort, so too, when the saucepan starts flying at you, helped by your amiable consort, it means that things have reached a climax. Here too philosophy might come to your aid. You might say that her soul is trying to find some expression; and being denied all avenues of expression by an odd world, she finds an expression of her soul in hurtling a saucepan It might even be that you are only the accidental target.—God knows it might have been another than you.

And here a startling thought strikes you. If only Hitler had been the target of a saucepan! He would have been too busy dodging German-made saucepans hurled by a brawny Fraulein to ever care to launch V-bombs. The terror of a hurtling saucepan with the scream of an engaged wife behind it, would have curdled his blood and his imagination would have wilted at the thought of launching V-Bombs at the children of England. All his cry of Lebensraum, encirclement, Jews, the Super State and the New Order would have been a nicely cooked hash in a German kitchen, with an incicle-eyed woman casting an arms akimbo shadow over a perspiring wall-painter. To me it seems that the late unlamented Fuehrer's only victory was negative one, namely the bachelor freedom that he enjoyed unconquered by the wiles of women.

Strange are the wiles of Fate. She makes Socrates hen-pecked and leaves Hitler alone to wreak his devilry on Mankind. Many suggestions were made as to the manner of punishment to be meted out to Hitler. The one that suggested itself as the most suitable, was to see that Htler was married to a woman who would 'punish' him till death do them part. The potency of this treatment would have been quite evident after but a few years. It is a punishment that does not lose in the using and bestows on the victim a calm knowledge of his misdeeds.

STOP PRESS: Perhaps it was to escape this dire punishment that Hitler chose death as the easier way out!

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"You are always in such dead earnest," said one of the Hon'ble Judges of the Federal Court of India, as he rose with a sigh from his high seat, to which he had been glued by the logical as well as luminous argument of the advocate from Bombay. In the midst of the latter's marshalling of facts, bearing on the cause in question, without a single digression, he had grown oblivious of the lapse of time and insensitive to the strain entaied on his omnibus faculty of one-pointed attention. But now that the recess hour had been struck he felt a sense of fatigue, though he was full of admiration for the extra ordinary talents of the counsel, who had appeared before him earlier in the day.

The court-room was clear of the counsel and the crowd in a moment. And as the advocate from Bombay walked out, a wag remarked within his hearing, "Sir, do you ever smile?"

Thereupon his companion chimed in, "Pity the poor wife who has to put up with such a serious-looking husband day in and day out."

The counsel overheard these observations but, unconcerned, he wended his way back to the hotel, where he was staying.

# *M. C. Setalvad: An Eminent All-India Advocate*

*(By "Court Corridor")*

Verily, there is much truth in the much-quoted maxim, "Appearances are deceptive." In the case of the particular lawyer, the twin target of the wag's criticism and of the judge's commendation,–the truth, however, stands out in still bolder relief. For, the real Mr. M. C. Setalvad, who lately declined the Government of India's lucrative offer of the post of Advocate-General to the Federal Court, is far from being the sphinx he is supposed, so often, and by so many people, to be.

Mr. Setalvad is a man with a straight and strong spine. This is a result of his self-reliance all along,–from the lowest rung of the ladder, where he stood about thirty-five years ago, to the highest, which he shares today with Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Leader of the Congress Party in the Central Assembly. By sheer dint of merit, distilled from the midnight-burning oil, he has climbed the spiral stairway of success. Had he so desired, he could have availed himself, in more than one direction, of the great influence, wielded by his distinguished father, Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad,–the well-known Liberal leader,–both in public as well as professional life. He trusted his own right arm, however, more than the Alladin's lamp of authority.

## HIS STURDY INDEPENDENCE

Sturdy independence of opinion and idealism is the chief characteristic of Mr. Setalvad's character. That is why Government service, even of the highest cadre (he is reported to have refused twice the Chief Justiceship of the Bombay High Court), has never exercised any glamour on him. The only exception he made was when the Congress held the reigns of power, in Bombay, and he accepted the office of the Advocate-General at the persuation, so Dame Rumour has it, of Gandhiji. The fact is that he simply cannot bend his knee "before insolent might." Another offshoot of this attribute is his abstention from club life. Yet he is not a searing cynic. His sympathy for the suppressed and depressed section of our countrymen is as warm-hearted as it is wide. The number of those whose heavy burden of life has been lightened by the loosened strings of his purse is large; and the resplendently redeeming feature of it all is its farawayness from the limelight of the press and the platform.

Everything about Mr. Setalvad, from the dress on his person to the details of his professional work, is spick and span. He gives you, when you first see him, the impression of a sun-kissed palm-tree, the very apex of uprightness. His toil,–he believes till this day (he turned sixty in November last) in the logic of living laborious days–is touched with tense tranquillity, as is his temper. But his inherent sense of humour, though restrained, serves as a searchlight and reveals his wholesome humanity.

A traditional theist might call Mr Setalvad and his wife,–to whom the dictum, "One good mother is equal to a hundred school-masters" applies aptly,–agnostics. But their capacity to face life like a wrestler or a warrior, come what may, leads one to think that they have a secret source of strength, though they may not be aware of it. Again, their charming quality of feeling spontaneously happy in the company of youth, specially children, is an index to their underlying, abundant affectionateness. The Setalvads may not be orthodox church-goers, but it cannot be denied that their humanity and helpfulness are next of kin to divinity.

Mr. Setalvad today is among the topmost legal luminaries of India.

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The traveller was relating some of his adventures.

"On one occasion," he said, "I was on a ranch in Argentina, and quite unarmed, when to my horror a wild steer charged me, There was a tree about thirty yards away; I dashed towards it, and jumped for its lowest branch, about fifteen feet from the ground."

"Did you reach it?" asked a listener, as the traveller paused for breath.

"I missed it going up," he said, "but caught it coming down!"

"Shall I ask Cook to say dinner is served as soon as the guests come, Madam?"

"If it's anything like it was last night she'd better say 'Dinner is ruined.'"

Host: "This would improve with keeping, don't you think?"

Amiable Youth (anxious to please), "Really, Sir, that's just what I was thinking."

Magistrate: "I hope you'll keep away from bad company in future".

Delinquent: "Leave it to me, sir. You won't see me here again"

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# STALINGRAD AVENGED IN BERLIN

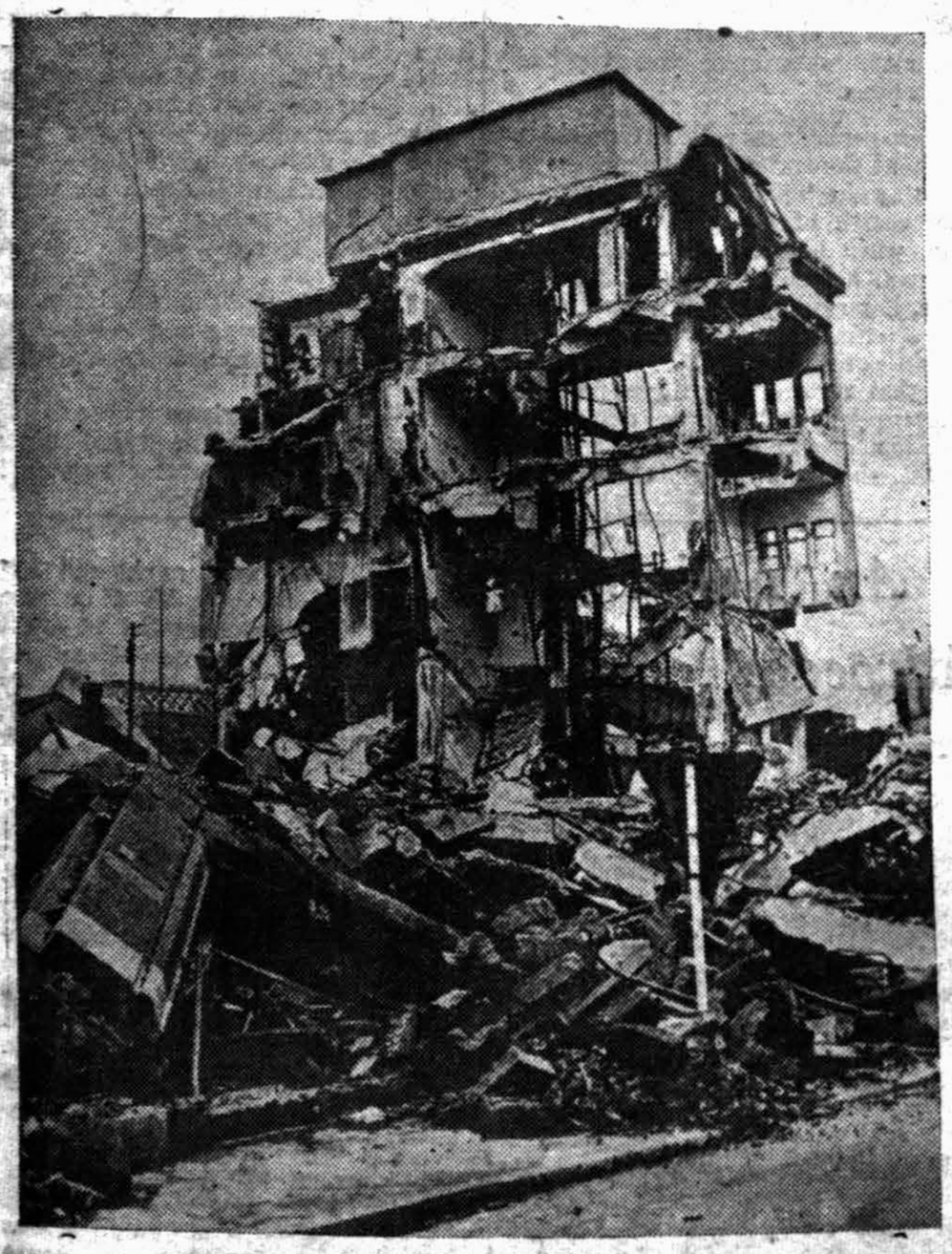
Registered No. B. 4166

DECEMBER, 1942

What German planes did to Sta lingrad!

APRIL, 1945

What the avengers of Stalingrad did to German planes!



GERMANY, 1945!

A war factory blasted by Allied bombs and shells.

GERMANY, 1945!

The Soviet Red Flag flies over a captured German fort.

THE TORTURED

British, American, Russian, French and Polish women who spent several years in a German concentration camp. They were freed by the Red Army.

THE TORTURERS

Some of the Women S. S. Guards of the concentration camp at Belsen, whose brutality was no less than of the men, were taken prisoners when British troops entered the camp on April 15.

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